FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 091 *12 May 1981*

ARGENTINA

Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei Visits Nation B 1
Mentions Areas for Cooperation B 1
Camilion Speaks at Luncheon B 1
Discusses Bilateral Trade B 2
Holds Talks With President [Bucharest] B 3
Discusses Mining With Minister B 4
Meets Various Officials [Bucharest] B 4
Communique on Visit Issued [Bucharest] B 5
Signs Agreements, Ends Visit [LA PRENSA 9 May] B 6

BOLIVIA

Military Unit Revolts, Demands President Resign C 1
Natusch Busch Arrested [Montevideo] C 1
Regiment Declares Emergency C 1
President Goes to Cochabamba C 1
Colonel Lanza Cites Demands C 2
Situation To Be Normalized C 2
Revolt Termed 'Isolated' C 3
Communications Cut C 3
Lanza Maintains Position C 4
Military High Command Meets C 4
Changes in Government Possible C 5
Army Terms Lanza 'Shameful' C 5
Population Reminded of Curfew C 5

CHILE

President Noncommittal on Exchange with Argentina E 1
Newspaper Calls Arrested Woman Argentine 'Agent' E 1
Mitterrand Election Causes Official, Media Concern E 1
Press Sees Break in Relations E 1
Government Studies Impact E 2
Police Barracks Attacked, Passerby Killed E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Ayala 'Confused' Over Mitterrand's Victory F 1
President Signs Latin American Integration Law F 1
Group Asks for La Chiqui's Body To Be Returned [Havana] F 1
Burial Site Unknown F 1

PERU

Soviet Ambassador Denies Terrorist-Embassy Link [EXPRESO 6 May] J 1
Government Leaders Comment on Mitterrand Victory J 1
Prime Minister Ulloa J 1
Senators, Deputies J 1
Naval Official Describes New Missile Frigate J 3
Peruvians From Ecuador Granted Special Privileges J 3

MEXICO

Nicaragua's Commander Ortega Saavedra Ends Visit M 1
Mexico Offers to Mediate M 1
Ortega News Conference [Managua] M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Regional Leaders Comment on Mitterrand Victory P 1

COSTA RICA

Government Breaks Consular Relations With Cuba P 1
Arms Traffic, Cubans Damage Country's Prestige P 2
Issuance of Passports to Foreigners Restricted P 2
[LA NACION 6 May]
Students, Police Clash Over Bad Bus Service P 2

EL SALVADOR

Garcia Says U.S. Ties Excellent, Suspects Not in Army P 3
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 11 May]
FDR's Ungo Criticizes U.S. Policy on El Salvador P 3
[Paris LA MATIN 7 May]
Archbishop Criticizes Maryknoll Priest Bourgeois P 4
Radio Venceremos Airs Bourgeois Statement P 4
FMLN Stages Attacks; More U.S. Helicopters Sought P 6
Radio Venceremos on Regime's Leaders, Relations P 6
Morales' View of Success P 6
Current PDC, PCN Frictions P 7
Mitterrand's Victory 'Positive Sign' for Region P 8
[Radio Venceremos]

GUATEMALA

General Walters Arrives for Talks on Military Aid P 9
Police Say Student Group Damages Some 200 Vehicles P 9

HONDURAS

President Reaffirms Commitment to National Defense P 9
Ortega's Charge of Provocations Termed 'Reckless' P 10
Lopez Portillo Said To Lack Credibility as Mediator P 11

NICARAGUA

Sergio Ramirez Comments On Pluralism, U.S. Policy P 12
Radio 15 September Criticizes Soviet Presence P 13
MDN Condemns Provocations by Honduran Sectors P 14
[LA PRENSA 3 May]
FSLN's Arce Announces Agreement To Set Up Forum P 14
Columnist Views Pros, Cons of National Dialogue P 15
[LA PRENSA 3 May]
Foreign Ministry Official Hails Mitterrand Victory P 16
Arce on Mitterrand Visit

CUBA

Havana Hits Guatemalan Repression, U.S. Policy Q 1
Rodriguez Lectures on International Situation Q 2
FAR Commemorates Soviet Victory Over Fascism Q 2
Tribute to Soviet Soldier Q 2
Briefs: Czechoslovak Reception Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Parliament Extends State of Emergency in Country S 1

GRENADA

Briefs: Cuban Assistance; Korean Visitors S 1

ST LUCIA

Cenac Warns Dissenters; Odlum Forms New Party S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prime Minister Chambers Announces New Cabinet S 3

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISITS NATION

Mentions Areas for Cooperation

PY080352 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2036 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA)--The need to expand Romanian-Argentine trade--$29 million in 1980-- was underscored today by Romanian Foreign Minister Dacio Stefan Andrei and Argentine International Trade Negotiations Under Secretary Alfredo Humberto Exposito.

Andrei said that "trade balance is tilted against Romania in a 6 to 1 proportion since Argentine imported a little over $4 million while exporting more than $24 million."

The Romanian foreign minister expressed particular interest in participation in a mixed multimetal processing factory to be erected in La Rioja Province. He also reviewed the situation of the industry and the economy in his country and then asked for significantly increased trade and cooperation between the two countries. He especially noted the possibilities of cooperation in the area of oil production and nuclear electricity generation, which in both countries utilizes heavy water.

Camilion Speaks at Luncheon

PY080343 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM)--During a luncheon held in honor of his Romanian counterpart, Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated that "the political situation prevailing on the international scene, today more than ever, forces my country to firmly defend the inalienable principles of nonintervention in domestic affairs, the self-determination of the peoples, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity."

The luncheon was held at the Foreign Ministry, where Camilion stated that "the unlimited control over nuclear energy which the great powers exercise is a worrisome fact of technological dependency and terror which cannot and should not be accepted by the international community."

He added that Argentina "has been tirelessly advocating the need to move toward general and total disarmament on the basis of fair, nondiscriminatory and effective measures." He added that the foremost and urgent objective is to stop and reverse the nuclear arms race until nuclear arms are totally eliminated.

Camilion also spoke of the potential dangers involved in certain kinds of behavior on the international scene and stated his belief that a dialogue capable of strengthening detente and cooperation between nations is the appropriate course of action for the preservation of peace and international security.

He added that being a responsible state which upholds the idea of universal international relations and a clear-cut position based on historical and philosophical principles, the Argentine Government will continue stressing the need for the beginning of a stage of stabilization as a valid instrument for the attainment of the detente which the world is calling for.

With the regard to the difficult situation the developing nations are experiencing, the minister said that Argentina believes it is necessary to resume, as soon as possible, international negotiations for economic cooperation among developing and developed nations and for the increase of economic cooperation among the former.

When he started his speech, Camilion spoke about the excellent relations between Argentina and Romania and briefly outlined the visits of ministers and presidents exchanged during the recent years between Buenos Aires and Bucharest.

The luncheon was attended by the under secretaries of the Foreign Ministry, former Foreign Ministers Carlos Muniz, Nicanor Costa Mendez and Rear Admiral Oscar Antonio Montes and officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Romanian Embassy.

Tomorrow, Foreign Minister Andrei will meet with Argentine ministers of trade and maritime affairs and industries and mining. In the afternoon, at 1700, he and Minister Camilion will sign a joint declaration and will exchange notes extending the financial accord in force since 1974. The visitor will end his stay in Argentina and will leave for Uruguay from the metropolitan airport at 2200.

Discusses Bilateral Trade

PY081629 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0133 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei said today that economic relations between Romania and Argentina are not in keeping with either the possibilities or the needs of the two countries.

Andrei made this statement during a speech he delivered to representatives from private and government sectors in a ceremony held at the Commerce and Maritime Interest Ministry.

Present at the conference were the Argentine ambassador to Romania, Mr Barttfeld, and other high-ranking Argentine Foreign Ministry officials. Alfredo Esposito, the under secretary of international negotiations and treaties, introduced the Romanian guest to the Argentine business men and officials.

Also attending the meeting were official representatives from Salta, Tucuman, Cordoba, Santa Cruz, and Misiones; from the Central Bank and the National Bank; members of about 40 enterprises; and a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce headed by Vice Adm Julio J. Bardi.

Andrei stated that, during his stay in this country, he will sign a mining cooperation agreement which will establish the proper judicial framework for developing cooperation programs in this regard.

The Romanian foreign minister also noted the sale of Romanian equipment to Argentina, since it is one of the largest Romanian exports to Latin America. He noted, moreover, the bank agreement which has been recently renewed and which expands the credit line opened by the Romanian Foreign Commerce Bank offering new facilities for the export of Romanian capital goods to Argentina.

The Romanian official noted, however, that despite all these efforts, Romanian-Argentine economic relations are not as developed as political and legal bilateral relations, and that they are not in keeping with the possibilities and needs of the Argentine and Romanian economies or their interests.

He added that bilateral trade is still at a very low level and that negotiations for cooperation programs are developing very slowly.

Andrei attributed this situation to the high cost of transportation and the lack of a shipping line, but he noted that the main reason for this backwardness is undoubtedly of a subjective nature. He said: "We still do not know each other well enough; neither of us have made the necessary effort to adapt ourselves to the needs of the other by seeking cooperation channels that will be of mutual advantage."

The Romanian foreign minister described his country's economic situation by noting that the industrial production growth rate in the last 15 years totaled 12.1 percent per year while the agriculture growth rate was 4.6 percent.

Cereal production totaled 20 [illegible]ion tons and efforts are being made to place Romania among countries of medium develop[illegible] with an average per capita rate between $2,500 and $3,000.

Regarding trade, he said that the USSR is Romania's most important partner, the FRG is in second place, while the United States occupied third place in 1980.

Concerning Romanian-Argentine relations, he proposed establishing a trade program based on compensation. He noted the need "to confront a period of crisis in which there is a natural tendency to enclose ourselves within protectionist barriers."

Holds Talks With President

AU081124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0924 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (AGERPRES)--On May 7 the President of the Argentine Republic, Lt. Gen. [ret] Oberto Eduardo Viola, was called on by the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei who now is on an official visit in Buenos Aires, in response to an invitation of the Argentine Government.

The president of Argentina was handed over a message of friendship in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expressing satisfaction at the received message, President Roberto Eduardo Viola asked that the Romanian president be conveyed cordial salutes, the wish of taking for the dynamization of the traditional Romanian-Argentine relations of friendship and collaboration.

During the interview the sides expressed the resolve to continue the visits at presidential level, to expand the contacts [at] all levels in view of consolidating and amplifying continuously the collaboration between the two countries in various fields of activity.

Stressed was the necessity of developing the bilateral economic relations and the resolve of the sides to intensify efforts in view of materializing projects of cooperation in mining, oil, machine building hydropower generation as well as in other domains of bilateral interest.

Tackling some topical problems of the international situation the sides stressed with full satisfaction the identity or similitude of the stands on principle of Romania and Argentina as regards the (?wish) for intensified efforts in view of leaving behind the tension existing at present in the world, of solving all the interstate conflicts by means of peaceful negotiations, of observing, in the interstate relations, the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others.

Highlighted was the importance of making decisive steps on the line of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, for scoring concrete results in the liquidation of underdevelopment and for setting in a new international economic order, for the democratization of the interstate relations.

The sides appreciated the good collaboration between the delegations of Romania and Argentina within the UN, the Nonaligned Movement, the Latin-American subgroup of the "Group of 77" and other international organizations.

The interview, participated in by Oscar Hector Camilion, Argentine minister of foreign affairs, passed in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The same day the Romanian minister had an interview at the Ministry of Commerce and Sea Interests, with outstanding representatives of the economic life, of the business circles. On the occasion he presented Romania's economic and industrial development, her foreign economic relations and important aspects of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs also participated in the opening of the "Exhibition-Fair of Romanian Art and Handicraft," in the capital of Argentina.

Discusses Mining With Minister

PY090335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2027 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM)--Argentine Industries and Mining Minister Eduardo Valentin Oxenford today met with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, with whom he discussed the prospects of bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of mining.

It is worth recalling that yesterday the Romanian foreign minister announced that at the end of his visit he would sign a cooperation agreement aimed at strengthening the legal framework for the development of mining projects.

The meeting between Andrei and Oxenford lasted approximately 30 minutes even though at first it had been described as merely formal.

The meeting was also attended by Mercea Andrei, director of the Romanian Foreign Ministry; Nicolae Turturea, deputy director of the American Department of the Romanian Foreign Ministry; Vasile Zamfrid, deputy director of the American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Constantin Ghirda, adviser to the foreign minister's office; and Federico Barttfelo, Argentine ambassador in Romania.

Meets Various Officials

AU091908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 May (AGERPRES)--The official talks between the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Oscar Hector Camilion concluded on May 8.

The two ministers made a comprehensive exchange of views on the progress and the prospects of the international situation.

They noted with satisfaction the identity or the similarity of the viewpoints on the main issues of international policy and the good international cooperation between Romania and Argentina. The resolve of the two governments was expressed to strengthen this collaboration, in order to halt the tension in the relations among states, to resume the process of detente, to strengthen peace and international cooperation.

The two ministers adopted the joint communique and signed the cooperation agreement in the mining field.

They also made an exchange of letters concerning the prolongation of the financial agreement until 1983, augmenting the credit stipulated by this agreement to 100 million dollars.

The same day, the Romanian minister had two working meetings with the minister of trade and maritime affairs, Carlos Garcia Martinez, with the minister of economy and finance, Lorenzo J. Sigaut, with the minister of industry and mines, Eduardo Valentin Oxenford, during which they examined some specific aspects of the trade relations and of the economic cooperation between Romania and Argentina.

On the same day, May 8, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs had an interview with Emilio Massera and Oscar Montes, leaders of the Argentinian public life.

On the afternoon of the same day, Stefan Andrei met with members of the Argentinian Council for Foreign Relations, before whom he made an expose on the main foreign orientations of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Communique on Visit Issued

AU09'010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 9 May 81

[Report on "Joint Romanian-Argentine Communique" of 6-9 May visit of Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei to Argentina]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 May (AGERPRES)--This document, released in Bucharest today, shows that during the official talks the Romanian and Argentinian foreign ministers, Stefan Andrei and Dr. Oscar Hector Camilion, examined the stage and development prospects of the relations between the two countries and exchanged opinions on the most important aspects of the current international situation.

The two ministers, the communique reads, expressed satisfaction at the positive evolution of the traditional relations of friendship existing between the two countries, grounded on affinities of Latin culture, and considered that both the juridical and political framework of the bilateral relations and the economic, scientific and technical potential of the two nations provided favourable conditions for their steady development in all domains.

The foreign ministers signed an agreement on cooperation in mining. They also exchanged notes regarding the prolongation of the financial agreement until 1983, raising the credit to 100 million dollars.

Both sides covenanted measures meant to contribute to the expanding and diversifying, on a lasting and balanced base, commercial exchanges and to speeding up negotiation on projects of cooperation in various domains, particularly in mining, machine building, oil, chemistry and agrozootechny [as received].

The two foreign ministers agreed upon the intensification of direct contacts and reciprocal visits at all levels, on a governmental plane and between institutions, enterprises and businessmen.

The two ministers also examined measures of intensifying the Romanian-Argentinian cooperation in the fields of culture, science and technology and of using nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

During the talks, the two ministers agreed that the complex international situation calls for the constructive contribution of all states so that, through a responsible dialogue, conducted in an atmosphere of mutual respect, progress should be made, following joint efforts, towards the settlement of the questions confronting mankind at present.

The two sides reaffirmed, in that context, their adherence to the principles and aims of the Charter of the United Nations organization, to the strengthening of peace and international security, the rigorous observance in interstate relations of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty. Likewise, they highlighted the need for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, non-recourse to the use or threat of force in international relations and each nation's right to free and independent development and to its territorial integrity to be observed.

The need was stressed to work with all vigour for avoiding the deterioration of the current international situation and for the differences among states in various regions of the world to be solved by peaceful means, by negotiations, which should lead to the consolidation of the policy of detente and cooperation, this being the only way of guaranteeing peace and international security.

The two sides resolutely declared for general and complete disarmament under efficient international control and for nuclear disarmament, in the first place.

They fully agreed that the balance of forces can and must be achieved not by intensifying the arms race but by gradually and continuously diminishing it at a global level.

Highlighting the importance the achievement of security in Europe has for peace and international understanding the two foreign ministers expressed their confidence that the Madrid meeting would conclude with the adoption of positive measures in all domains, of measures regarding the consolidation and implementation of the Helsinki final act as a unitary whole. The two sides pointed to the necessity of definitively abolishing colonialism, in all its manifestations, condemning all forms of foreign domination and of dividing the world into spheres of influence.

The Romanian Government reiterated its firm support to the legitimate demands of the Republic of Argentina regarding the Malvinas Islands and the most urgent application of the 1514/XV/, 2065/XX/, 3160/XXVIII/ and 31/4917 resolutions of the UN General Assembly. The Romanian and Argentinian foreign ministers expressed their governments' conviction that the eradication of under development and the establishment of the new international economic order are the prerequisites for the lasting settlement of the world economic crisis, which should bridge the dangerous gaps between the developed and the developing countries, ensure world peace and security and intensify the fruitful cooperation among all the nations of the world.

The two foreign ministers highlighted the need for strengthening the role of the United Nations' organization in developing international collaboration and understanding and in settling the most serious current questions and stressed the importance of the contribution the developing and non-aligned countries can make in this respect.

Expressing satisfaction at the productive cooperation established between the two countries within the international organizations, the two foreign ministers agreed to further intensify that collaboration within the United Nations organization, the "Group of 77" and all international fora.

Both ministers expressed satisfaction at the positive results of the visit and reaffirmed the will of the two sides to continue periodical political consultations and the exchange of visits at various levels.

Minister Stefan Andrei invited Dr Oscar Hector Camilion, Argentinian minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later on, by common agreement.

Signs Agreements; Ends Visit

PY111724 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 May 81 p 5

[Excerpts] After signing a joint declaration and two agreements, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei ended his official visit to Argentina and departed for Uruguay.

The signing ceremony was held in the Gold Room of the Foreign Ministry at 1700 and was attended by Argentine Foreign Ministry officials, members of Foreign Minister Andrei's entourage and Romanian Embassy officials, among others.

The mining agreement, which establishes in detail the task to be undertaken, will go into force for 5 years immediately after the respective governments have approved it. The agreement can be extended for another 5-year term unless either of the two parties involved state otherwise in writing.

The financial agreement signed in 1974, is extended until 23 September 1983. The credits total $100 million and the established rate of interest is 7.5 percent for those transactions that are made as of the date the agreemetn goes into force. The Argentine Central Bank and the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank will control all transactions, and in compliance with Article No 6, their authorities will agree on the technical banking procedure to be used in the extended agreement, which will go into force immediately following consent of the Romanian Government.

MILITARY UNIT REVOLTS, DEMANDS PRESIDENT RESIGN

Natusch Busch Arrested

PY111642 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1627 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] La Paz--Gen Alberto Natusch, according to his wife, was detained by Bolivian Interior Ministry agents early this morning in La Paz while he was in his house. Unconfirmed reports note that government agents also wanted to arrest Gen Hugo Banzer in Santa Cruz, but that apparently they were unable to do so. There has been no official statement in this regard as of noon today.

Regiment Declares Emergency

PY111849 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1842 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 May (LATIN-REUTER)--An elite Bolivian regiment has declared a state of emergency and demanded the resignation of President Luis Garcia Meza, according to reliable military sources. The sources indicated that the commander of CITE (Special Troops Instruction Center), Emilio Lanza, is supported by several military regiments.

The CITE is headquartered in Cochabamba, 500 km east of here, where the 7th Division, which has not joined the movement, is also headquartered, according to the sources.

General Garcia Meza, who has thwarted two attempted coups d'etat in less than 2 weeks, yesterday held talks with Colonel Lanza in Cochabamba, according to the sources, which added that the results of the talks were not immediately clear.

The sources indicated that Lanza has obtained the support of the several regiments, including the 4th Regiment, headquartered in Camiri; the 5th, headquartered in Robore; and the 8th Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz, the second-most-important Bolivian city and birthplace of most of the military uprisings in Bolivia's turbulent political history.

CITE troops played an important role in the recovery of an American oil refinery that was occupied for 2 days at the beginning of May by rightists demanding Garcia Meza's resignation.

Garcia Meza himself took over power after a coup d'etat perpetrated in July 1980 against interim President Lidia Gueiler, thus dashing any hopes for the return of a democratic regime.

The oil refinery was taken over after weeks of rumors of the possibility of a coup d'etat against General Garcia Meza's regime.

President Goes to Cochabamba

PY112040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 May (AFP)--It was learned in this capital today that Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza urgently traveled to Cochabamba, in the center of the country, to meet with the chiefs of the army's 7th Division and of the Special Troops Instruction enter (CITE). Unofficially, it was learned that the military forces of the center of the country had requested changes in the central government and voiced their disagreement with certain instructions given by the executive branch.

Moreover, the relatives of Gen Alberto Natusch Busch disclosed that early this morning the former president had been arrested and taken to the offices of the Special Security Services (SES).

Colonel Lanza Cites Demands

PY112118 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2054 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 May (LATIN-REUTER)--A special service regiment in Cochabamba, 500 km east of La Paz, today declared a state of emergency and demanded President Luis Garcia Meza's resignation, accusing him of governing in a careless way.

The movement was headed by Col Emilio Lanza, commander of the Training Center for Special Troops [CITE], who asserted in a statement made to this news agency over the telephone that he has the support of other military units.

Lanza said that General Garcia Meza's replacement was asked for 1 week ago and that the demand is now being repeated with more energy. But we have not gone out into the streets, in order not to alarm the population, he added.

He explained the the demand for General Garcia Meza to resign was due to the fact that we had placed all our faith in him because he is a soldier who agreed on the need to do away with extremism, but he did not respond and undertook his government with very little seriousness.

The officer added that the movement headed by Colonel Lanza is aimed at cleaning the name of the armed forces, stained by drug trafficking and the lack of governing.

He referred to the serious Bolivian economic situation, the poverty of the population as well as the brutality and arrogance which showed the military as the tormentors of our people.

President Garcia Meza today returned to La Paz and maintains the situation under control. There was report on movement of troops throughout the country.

Colonel Lanza asserted that his action is aimed at handing the government to a general and that a meeting of commanders will establish the guidelines for the government's future policy.

He added that Gen Alberto Natusch Busch had been detained and that there was also an attempt to detain former President Hugo Banzer, but the 8th Army Division had stopped the attempt.

He admitted that if his movement eventually fails, the president will change the commanders in the armed forces, "but we know what we have gotten ourselves into and we will have to face the consequences."

Despite the announcement that Natusch has been arrested and that there was an attempt to arrest Banzer, he said that both officers have nothing to do with his movement, which he defined as totally institutional.

Situation To Be 'Normalized'

PY112211 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 11 May (TELAM)--During the course of this afternoon, President Luis Garcia Meza has overcome what appears to have been an internal crisis within the army, instigated by the commander of the Special Troops Instruction Center [CITE], who over the weekend demanded Garcia Meza's resignation.

Garcia Meza held urgent meetings in Cochabamba, located 600 kilometers from La Paz in the country's central region, and he called the commanders of military units to a meeting that concluded this morning with all the commanders supporting Garcia Meza's government.

At the same time, in La Paz, where the government is headquartered, the commander in chief of the air force, Gen Waldo Bernal, and the commander in chief of the navy, Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas, expressed their support for the military regime's current president, who assumed power on 17 July 1980 after having overthrown interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

Moreover, the military sources that have been cited indicated that the military situation will be normalized within the next few hours, and they confirmed that Gen Alberto Natusch Busch had been called to the headquarters of the army chief of staff for military matters.

Revolt Termed 'Isolated'

PY112355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2327 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 May (LATIN)--A regiment of special troops declared itself in a state of emergency today in the city of Cochabamba and demanded the resignation of President Luis Garcia Meza, but the revolt apparently does not have the support of the country's main military units.

The highest military authority in Cochabamba, located 500 kilometers east of La Paz, Gen Carlos Turdera, termed the incident an isolated action of disobedience that did not find support in the rest of the country.

In a press conference broadcast by Cochabamba radios, Turdero, who is commander of the 7th Division based in this city, asserted that the revolt of Colonel Lanza is an isolated and unilateral action.

He added: The insurgent officer is following ideas that are foreign to the armed forces and that it is absolutely false, and I say this emphatically, that he has received the support of units other than the Training Center for Special Troops [CITE].

Turdera revealed that talks have begun to convince the insurgent officer to change his attitude, "as we are trying to prevent tendentious rumors that will lead to chaos and anarchy," he added.

After Turdera's press conference, Colonel Lanza said, in another telephone contact: The negotiations are being carried out, but that he and the men under him continue firm in their attitude.

He asserted that his movement is a process against those military officers who are involved in the accusations that have stained the armed forces.

He announced that he had requested a meeting with the high-ranking military commands in Cochabamba, but that he had still not received an answer.

"If my attitude is a mistaken one, if my comrades do not have the same ideas that I do, I am willing to subject myself to any type of disciplinary action," he added.

Meanwhile, General Garcia Meza remained in La Paz today, after having held talks yesterday with Lanza before he revolted.

Absolute calm reigns in this capital and there have been no reports of revolts in the rest of the country.

Communications Cut

PY120026 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 May (TELAM)--Telephone communications between La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba and from Santa Curz and Cochabamba abroad were interrupted at approximately 1800 (2200 GMT).

The National Telecommunications Company (Entel-Bolivia) has released no information about the causes, but local observers recalled that previous long cuts in communications of this type occurred on 17 July 1980 during the movement that placed the current regime in power and in about the middle of March 1981 when a group of cadets of the Gualberto Villaroel Military College of this city tried to revolt against President Garcia Meza.

Lanza Maintains Position

PY120038 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2355 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 May (TELAM)--Lt Col Emilio Ernesto Lanza [title and name as received], commander of the Training Center for Special Troops (CITE), assured TELAM at 1730 (2130 GMT) that he had not given up his attitude, that his unit and other units of the country support him and that he demands General Garcia Meza's resignation.

Lanza stated that his demands to the commander in chief of the armed forces and president of the nation had not been supported by other units of Cochabamba Department, where the 7th Army Division is headquartered, but that he had the support of other units of the country which he did not mention.

Military spokesmen of official circles had previously disclosed to TELAM that Lt Col Ernesto Lanza any time now will be removed from command of his unit. They said that Gen Luis Garcia Meza had already overcome the crisis which started last weekend with the demand made by the CITE commander in the city of Cochabamba, the third-most-important Bolivian city, situated 600 km east of La Paz.

During a telephone conversation with TELAM, Lanza stated that he would maintain his position and that his unit remains in barracks ready to defend itself from any attitude which may be adopted against him.

Reliable sources told TELAM that the majority of unit commanders, practically all of them, with the exception of Lt Col Ernesto Lanza, had voiced their support for Gen Luis Garcia Meza. However, Lanza stated during the telephone conversation with this agency that presumably because of fear, some of the officers who support him did not voice their support for Lanza during a meeting held this morning with Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Lanza stated, however, that on that occasion he had voiced his criticism over the military management of the country and had pointed out that it was the opinion of many officers that Garcia Meza had betrayed the confidence they had in him.

Telephone communications between the city of Cochabamba and the rest of the country have been interrupted since approximately 1740 (2140 GMT) by government orders, according to a reliable source.

Military High Command Meets

PY120028 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2356 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 May (TELAM)--The military high command is meeting tonight at the Miraflores headquarters to analyze the situation created by the commander of the Special Troops Training Center of Cochabamba, who led an insurrection demanding the resignation of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Reliable military sources which gave the information said that at any time now when the meeting ends, an official communique will be handed out to the press.

Meantime, nothing is known for sure about the situation of Lt Col Enrique [as received] Lanza since no information is available on the number and characteristics of the military units which he told TELAM over the phone are supporting him.

Changes in Government Possible

PY120051 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 May (AFP)--The Special Troops Training Center (CITE) and Parachute Training Institute and special commandos, based in Cochabamba in central Bolivia, today declared themselves in a state of emergency and requested the relief of the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and of the high military command.

Early this morning, the CITE troops took over the highway that joins Cochabamba with the locality of Quilacoplo, interrupting traffic, according to residents of that area.

It has also been learned that during the day, the troops that are in revolt maintained a state of alert in view of the events.

Radio Cosmos at 1100 (1500 GMT) began to broadcast proclamations indicating that several garrisons throughout the country had revolted and that former Presidents Hugo Banzer and Alberto Natusch had been detained in La Paz and Santa Cruz, respectively.

At approximately noon, soldiers of the 7th Division put a stop to the radio's proclamations, while the president was holding a meeting with the military commanders of the region.

Unofficial reports indicate that consultations are being carried out in all army divisions due to the CITE's revolt and that a definite position will be adopted as soon as they conclude.

The CITE's position, in addition to the arrest of Natusch and the military consultations that are being carried out throughout the country, will possibly provoke changes in the highest spheres of the Bolivian Government, according to the comments here.

Army Terms Lanza 'Shameful'

PY120133 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The army's public relations department has a report for the population.

The public relations department of the army's general command, in order to prevent interpretations that are not based on the truth and the speculation of interested and alienated sectors, informs public opinion that this morning, during a meeting that was being held in the installations of the army's training school located in Cochabamba and presided over by the commander in chief of the army, Lt Col Emilio Lanza maintained a shameful attitude which was reproached by all the commanders of the units that are based in that city.

In view of the fact that his attitude was termed lacking in discipline and lacking in professional conduct, the appropriate measures are being taken in accordance with the military penal code.

At the conclusion of this meeting, the commander in chief of the army returned to La Paz.

Population Reminded of Curfew

PY120252 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0230 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] It is now 2230 and we would like to remind you there are 30 minutes to go before 2300, 11 pm. As of 11 pm, the curfew is in force. Obey this government decision and be in your home before the above-mentioned time; otherwise you can receive drastic punishment.

PRESIDENT NONCOMMITTAL ON EXCHANGE WITH ARGENTINA

PY120025 Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 11 May (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet here today did not dismiss the possibility of exchanging prisoners charged with spying with Argentina. In answering journalists on the possibility of pardoning the two Argentine officers under arrest here to expedite that exchange, President Pinochet stated: We are willing to do what his holiness requests, in other words, return to what relations were before this incident, to give our relations a frank and open atmosphere.

Although the president's answer did not reflect a definite decision on the exchange, it did not reject the idea. The chief of state added that relations with Argentina are normal. He made this statement just before leaving to preside over a meeting with generals and admirals to analyze economic, political and institutional issues.

General Pinochet also met today with Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames, who at the end of the meeting seemed optimistic on the future of talks with Argentina. Referring to the recent problems which led to the pope's appeal, the foreign minister stated: I believe that, God willing, in a few days we will have solved this problem.

NEWSPAPER CALLS ARRESTED WOMAN ARGENTINE 'AGENT'

PY112200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1941 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 May (AFP)--The Santiago newspaper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS asserted today that a woman arrested here with Lt Oscar Santos of the Argentine Army was not his wife but an Argentine secret agent. Based on its own inquiries, the Santiago newspaper stated that Santos' real wife had been at her home in Puente del Inca on 29 April, the day the woman who the officer said was his wife was still under arrest in Santiago.

MITTERRAND ELECTION CAUSES OFFICIAL, MEDIA CONCERN

Press Sees Break in Relations

PY112047 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 May (TELAM/DPA)--All the dailies of this capital prominently report on their front pages today the announcement made by French President-elect Francois Mitterrand that the severance of relations with Pinochet's regime is a symbolic act for us. The Chilean dailies EL MERCURIO and LA TERCERA carry the same headlines on their front pages, saying that the Socialist president has announced the breaking off of relations with Chile. During the campaign for the second electoral round, the newly elected French president stated at a press conference on 8 May: The severence of diplomatic relations with Pinochet's Chile is for us a symbolic act which will underscore the commitment France has to democracy and justice.

Government Studies Impact

PY112019 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Caldames has stated that the Chilean Government is studying any impact that Mitterrand's victory may have on Chile. He added that Chilean Government officials are studying the result of the French elections. About Mitterrand's victory the foreign minister said: This is something that only concerns the French, and it is not proper for me to issue my opinion in this regard. About the alleged statements issued by Mitterrand criticizing Chile, Rojas Galdames said that he did not know anything about them. He noted that according to the Chilean ambassador to France nothing is known in France about the EFE report that was published in Chile. Rojas Galdames added that he has been in permanent contact with Chilean Ambassador Jose Manuel Fernandez since yesterday.

(Graciela Contreras) will now deliver a report from government house.

[(Contreras)] Answering a question about his opinion on the French elections which resulted in the victory of Francois Mitterrand, who will be French president for the next 7 years, Chilean President Augusto Pinochet said: Every country has the government it wants. He added: Every country chooses its own destiny; every country chooses what is best, what is most suitable for the people.

President Pinochet made this statement while entering room 4 of the Diego Portales building, where he presided over an informative meeting with the general and admiral corps. Asked about Mitterrand's stated intention to break diplomatic relations with Chile, Pinochet said he has no official report on this.

Asked his view on Mitterrand's victory, Pinochet reasserted that every country is free to choose its government leaders. He said: If the French believe Mitterrand will be a good president for France, I am happy for them.

POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED, PASSERBY KILLED

PY110228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Santiago, 10 May (AFP)--An armed commando group attacked a Chilean police barracks and a woman was killed in the shootout, the authorities reported here today.

The attack occurred Saturday night in the residential sector of Maipu, 20 km west of Santiago, where commandos shot at a police unit from a moving automobile.

A communique issued today by the investigations service (civilian police) says detectives answered the fire and in the resulting shootout Rosa Bustos Fierro, who was in a passing taxi, was killed.

The note adds that the commandos were extremists, presumably of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

TURBAY AYALA 'CONFUSED' OVER MITTERRAND'S VICTORY

PA112137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1350 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 11 May (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala was "confused" by Francois Mitterrand's victory in the presidential election held Sunday in France. "I am confused," Turbay Ayala said, adding that "this does not enthuse me. I was not psychologically prepared for Mitterrand's victory."

The president commented that "this victory is so baffling that I would not know what kind of influence it will have on Colombia." He then said that this political development partly counteracts Ronald Reagan's victory in the United States.

PRESIDENT SIGNS LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION LAW

PA111353 Buenos Aires LATIN Spanish 0037 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (LATIN)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today signed the law ratifying Colombia's adherance to the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI, the Presidential Information Office announced.

Aladi was created by the Montevideo treaty of 1980 to replace the Latin American Free Trade Association, LAFTA.

The long-range purpose of ALADI is to gradually and progressively establish a Latin American Common Market.

GROUP ASKS FOR LA CHIQUI'S BODY TO BE RETURNED

PA090345 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The Colombian Human Rights Commission has asked President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to intervene so that the body of Carmenza Cardona Londono, a guerrilla of the 19 April Movement [M-19], can be turned over to her relatives.

The death of the guerrilla, who played an important role as M-19 negotiator after occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, occurred during a clash with army units in Choco Department in April. The military units affirmed that she was buried in the jungle.

The communique signed by Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, former foreign minister and president of the Colombian Human Rights Commission, notes that so far the relatives of Cardona Londono have only received evasive replies to their demands.

Burial Site Unknown

PA090344 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpt] Carmenza Cardona Londono, "La Chiqui," a member of the 19 April Movement [M-19], died fighting with a submachinegun in her hands like any other member of the extremist group, Brig Gen Hernando Diaz Sanmiguel, commander of the 9th Brigade, affirmed in response to the questions of Bogota newsmen.

La Chiqui was buried in the forest, but the exact place is not known, the officer said.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DENIES TERRORIST-EMBASSY LINK

PA111731 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 6 May 81 p 10

[Text] Leonid Kuzmin, Soviet ambassador to Peru, said yesterday that Nikolay Malenko, who is being held on charges of terrorism, "is not a Soviet citizen and has nothing to do with the embassy."

He noted that a senior Foreign Ministry official told his embassy by telephone that "this has been a misunderstanding, a lie by a local daily newspaper."

"The impasse [as published] with the Peruvian authorities has already been straightened out," the Soviet ambassador said.

He added that the incident has not hampered Peruvian-Soviet relations in any way. "Our relations remain at the highest level," Kuzmin remarked.

Regarding the Olmos hydroelectric project, he said that the Senate is reviewing a bill by which an international consortium in which the Soviets would participate would be created to develop the project.

Kuzmin made the statements to the press at Jorge Chavez International Airport, where he was for personal reasons.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VICTORY

Prime Minister Ulloa

PY120041 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Peruvian political circles have warmly received the victory of Francoise Mitterrand and they have expressed their optimism with regard to what it will mean for France's future.

Although President Fernando Belaunde abstained from commenting, because either today or tomorrow he will sending the routine message of congratulations that his secretary drafts for these occasions, Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias expressed his satisfaction regarding the advance of socialism in France and its foreign policy toward progressive governments, such as our current government.

I believe yesterday's election results are in a certain way the repudiation of a structure which tends to perpetuate men, to create antidemocratic practices and to enthrone what was practically a monarchy against which the French population has reacted, Ulluoa said.

I believe that this can mean a change in the political structure in order to make it less burdensome and more flexible, but the question is, where is Mitterrand going to find support: with the communists or with the parties of Chirac or Giscard himself?

Answering another question, he said that this election may be important for Latin America, but everything depends on the focus of his dealings with democratic and progressive regimes, such as is the case with our current government.

Senators, Deputies

PY111831 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] This station has collected the opinions of various political leaders on the victory which socialist Francois Mitterrand obtained in the French elections.

It is a fact that the entire world has received this victory with some surprise since it was believed that outgoing President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would win. This is a report which includes the opinions of congressmen and political leaders of various parties regarding Mitterrand's victory.

First of all, we will hear what Dr Enrique Bernales of the leftist unity has to say.

[Begin Bernales recording] I would like to express my joy and support for the victory of the French people in these elections--a victory which has allowed Francois Mitterrand to become the first French socialist president since (?1956). With Mitterrand at the head of the administration, the French people will have the chance to enact a program of social changes aimed at better social justice, thus overcoming the conservative trend which outgoing President Valery Giscard had initialed in his administration.

What we have here, therefore, is a victory of renewal and recovery of lost time which opens the door to hope and success for the French people, and also for the people of other European countries who can view this socialist victory as a prelude to similar victories in their countries--countries such as England, Spain and Portugal.

I would also like to express my satisfaction from the Latin American point of view because President Mitterrand has always upheld an interested and affectionate attitude toward Latin American countries, as he recently demonstrated by stating his support for Nicaragua at the forum of the Socialist International. I would like to see in his success the possibility that President Mitterrand will strengthen France's Latin American policy, which would lead to stronger bonds of friendship, cooperation and also--why not--will give us an important ally in our people's struggle for independence and continental sovereignty and against a greater intervention of the aggressive policy which Reagan is developing toward our continent. [end recording]

And now we have the opinion of Deputy (Humberto Carrasco Bieber) of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance.

[Begin (Carrasco) recording] I believe that Mitterrand's victory in the French elections, obtained after defeating Giscard, the president who ruled France for 7 years, is a significant event--significant not only for France, but for the entire world because it means that a second round of free, democratic elections has changed the political framework for this country.

For us Americans it is a great example because it proves that this kind of election is the true pillar of democracy. Furthermore, I believe that France will enter a socialist stage during which the people will experiment with a new type of government, since we know from Mitterrand's recent statements that he plans to change the structure of the country.

In this regard, I could sum up my impressions of Mitterrand's victory in the following manner: First we have full respect for democracy proven by the second round of votes which has given the new president the support of more than 51 percent of the electorate; second, the changes which France will experience as a socialist state; and third, the significance this situation has for us Peruvians because it is quite possible that when our elections come in 1985, we will have to deal with a second round of votes as well. [end recording]

Deputy (Luis Bercovich) also gave us his opinion in the name of the Popular Action Party.

[Begin (Bercovich) recording] My first impression of the victory of Francois Mitterrand is that democracy has been exercised in this country through the election of the president. I believe that this victory, which will be confirmed very soon, will mean the implementation of significant reforms in France, as Mitterrand himself has announced, and we hope that these reforms will lead to the well-being of the people, that democracy will be guaranteed, that the change of presidents in France would not mean delays or suspension in the implementation of preestablished projects, and that this be a mere change of command positive for the country. [end recording]

And finally, we have the opinion of Popular Christian Party Deputy Mario Polar Ugarteche.

[Begin Polar recording] The French people have exercised their rights and have chosen Mitterrand. I would have preferred Giscard, but I fully acknowledge the right which the people have to elect whomever they like. [end recording]

NAVAL OFFICIAL DESCRIBES NEW MISSILE FRIGATE

PY112011 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] A high-ranking Peruvian naval officer has indicated that Peru has two missile-carrying frigates comparable to the most powerful and modern ships of the kind.

Capt (Juan Caje Sounders) spoke with the journalists on the high seas when presenting the new frigate Carvajal, which is 112 meters long, has a displacement of (?1,500) tons and is capable of developing a speed of up to 35 knots.

The ship was built in Italian shipyards and is one of four of a kind ordered by Peru. The naval officer added that the ship can operate against surface units and even amphibian landing forces thanks to its surface-to-surface missiles and a medium-caliber gun.

The frigate carries surface-to-surface missiles, antiaircraft missiles, missile launchers, target and range control room, electronic warfare devices and various other equipment, according to the officer.

PERUVIANS FROM ECUADOR GRANTED SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

PY120052 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Peruvians who have lost their possessions in Ecuador due to the recent conflict and who have not yet been given any type of indemnity will be able to return and settle in the country because they have been granted aid that will permit them to overcome their immediate problems.

This statement was made by President Fernando Belaunde.

[Begin Belaunde recording] Well, a decree has been published that permits them to import their household goods and vehicles. They will be granted special mortgage privileges in order to enjoy the mortgages with social interest, although they surpass the limits allowed by that type of mortgage. The development bank has been given instructions to help those who had businesses established in Ecuador and who have proven their business capabilities so that they can bring the business in to Peru. [end recording]

Regarding the draft law that has been submitted by the Popular Action bloc referring to the right to strike, the president made the following remarks to the press:

[Begin Belaunde recording] Well, the government fully respects the right to strike, which, in addition, is a constitutional provision, and in no way do we intend to curtail that right. On the contrary, in order to consolidate that right we must avoid its distortion, we must not let it be abused. For exampe: that it be used for hurried and inopportune demands.

I personally believe that there are determined services that are a vocation. For example: that the public health employees have a right to strike, but above and beyond this right there exists human solidarity, the desire to serve and carry out one's job, not as a lucrative job, but as an apostolic and vocational mission. [end recording]

NICARAGUA'S COMMANDER ORTEGA SAAVEDRA ENDS VISIT

Mexico Offers To Mediate

PA090157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0143 GMT 8 May 81

[By Orlando Lizama]

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Mexico today offered to mediate in the Honduran-Nicaraguan conflict at the end of the visit of Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Council of the Nicaraguan Government junta.

During a speech at a luncheon today, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo offered to seek a conciliation.

The Mexican president said that "Mexico will try its best... to reconcile these two brothers who have no reason to break with each other."

The tension between Honduras and Nicaragua was aggravated in the past few days after the Nicaraguan Government charged that Honduran troops had attacked its border posts.

In a conflict that prompted the intervention of the Catholic Church, the two countries moved troops to the border over the past few days.

President Lopez Portillo added: "We want to try our best to keep these Central American brothers from falling into the absurd historical trap of becoming the puppets of foreign interests."

In the joint communique issued at the end of the visit, Lopez Portillo and Ortega expressed their concern over "the fast and grave deterioration of the situation in Central America."

At the same time, they reiterated the need for an end to foreign intervention and pressures in the affairs of the countries of the subregion.

They also said that a military solution to the Salvadoran conflict is not feasible and that the struggle can only be stopped through negotiations.

During the past 15 months, more than 16,000 persons have died in El Salvador as a result of an undeclared civil war.

In the communique, Mexico expressed its support for the Nicaraguan authorities and stressed "its forceful rejection of any means of economic pressure that will damage this legitimate and commendable effort" to govern.

According to the communique, during the talks, Ortega expressed his government's commitment to respect political pluralism, human rights and a mixed economy in his country.

Mexico, which supported the insurrection against the government of President Anastasio Somoza that ended in its overthrow in 1979, said that it will continue this support "without any conditions."

In the economic field, both rulers reiterated their countries' support for the cooperation plan prepared by LAFTA.

They also pointed out that Nicaragua and Mexico will continue to support OLADE and that economic cooperation between developing countries is a means to achieve their collective self-sufficiency.

This support was also extended to SELA, and they congratulated each other on the results of SELA's seventh meeting.

Ortega News Conference

PA080335 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0003 GMT 8 May 81

[News conference by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the Camino Real Hotel in Mexico City--live]

[Text] [Ortega] Good afternoon, messrs newsmen and heroic people of Nicaragua.

We are about to end our visit to the sister Republic of Mexico and we can assure you that the (?reasons for it) should not surprise anyone because we are simply ratifying with this visit the bonds of friendship which have strongly united us.

We wish to thank the people and the Government of Mexico and their president, Jose Lopez Portillo, for the attentions we have received as well as the various secretaries who, with their dedication and their efforts, their work, have helped to reach a series of agreements which I imagine you already know about since they were announced in a joint communique.

I will now answer your questions.

[Moderator] I also wish to announce that the minister of the Reconstruction Board of Managua, Tomas Santos; the Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, Companero Aldo Diaz Lacayo; and the Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, Companero Julio Zamora Facio, are also here. I will now ask newsmen to raise their hands and when you get the microphone, give your name and the name of your media.

[Question by Julio Hernandez of channel 13] I wish to ask: Difficult situations for Nicaragua have begun. There is talk of intervention and there is talk of border clashes and there is talk of an invasion. I would like you to give me details on these issues, Commander, above all, who is responsible? Who is arming people in Miami? Who is backing the Somozists or the Somozist scum that is in Honduras? Who is sponsoring it? What about Somoza's son? Is it true that he is on the border and that he is sponsoring this situation? I also want you to tell me about the United States within this context. Thank you.

[Ortega] We will try to answer. We are going to explain that what is happening at the bottom of it all is that there is a lack of understanding, a lack of historical understanding, we would say, of what the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is, and above all, to accept the reality of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. The problem is that the incumbent U.S. administration lacks an understanding, and, since that understanding is lacking, counterrevolutionary activities sponsored by military sectors which were traditional enemies of Somoza and Somozism in Central America are being promoted. This is the key reason for the systematic acts of aggression against our country since 19 July. Those actions were taken against about 78 Nicaraguans--literacy workers, soldiers and militiamen--killed by the counterrevolutionary bands operating from Honduran territory with the support of some heads of Honduran military regions. Therefore, our country is experiencing acts of aggression promoted by the behavior of the incumbent U.S. administration. You ask yourselves about this since we can see that counterrevolutionary Nicaraguans are openly receiving training in Florida, that the American media are reporting the fact with pictures of former Somozist guardsmen who are training in such camps with groups of Cuban counterrevolutionaries and are saying that they are going to invade our country, and that the U.S. Government's reply when we file the pertinent claim is that U.S. laws allow this.

[Question by unidentified reporter from DIARIO DE MEXICO] Good afternoon, commander. Greetings (?from) NOTIMEX. After speaking about the concern regarding U.S. interventionism, a concern in Latin America, [words indistinct] a document [word indistinct] the United States, of the U.S. interest in seizing the natural resources, specifically the petroleum, the United States refuses to sign the document on patrimonial seas, and this is not only the concern of Mexico, but also of Latin America. We would like your opinion on this, sir. Second, how did Somoza leave Nicaragua and what action is currently being taken to rebuild Nicaragua, sir?

[Ortega] Regarding this behavior by the U.S. Government, it merely confirms what we previously said: A lack of understanding of the changes taking place in the continent as well as the lack of a change in the U.S. attitude regarding its traditional policy toward Latin American countries. The same old story is being repeated, and this has been the prelude of [word indistinct] interventions.

We have even felt this intervention ourselves. A great many Latin American countries have felt these interventions and [words indistinct].

So this present attitude of the United States we think is dangerous because it is totally untimely. It appears as though the leaders of the United States do not understand that the world changes and that it is no longer possible to use the big stick policy, the jungle law, that this no longer works and that an understanding is necessary, that respect for peoples is necessary, and not only respect for the treaties agreed to. It is the unanimous rejection of the Latin American peoples and the conscientious peoples of the world and even the North American people themselves that will make the incumbent administration change its attitude regarding this problem which is being brought up aggressively against Mexico.

Regarding the situation inherited by the revolution, the revolutionary victory, we have said that we are practically in a subzero economy, completely subzero. Everything in our country is subzero. We have been making great efforts to achieve the production levels that were normal during the Somozist dictatorship. And we are very proud that within a period of practically 20 months we have succeeded in normalizing production in the farming sector. We have normalized the production of basic export products such as coffee. We have also made great progress in the production of cotton.

Last year, after the revolutionary victory, we planted only 54,000 manzanas of cotton. The following year, we were already able to plant 135,000 manzanas for a harvest that was in line with the plan proposed. We had proposed 335,000 bales of cotton with an average of 5 quintals per bale, and we reached 340,000 bales. Of course, the participation, the enthusiasm of our people has been fundamental in this effort. International solidarity has also been fundamental, we would say.

[Question] Javier Lopez of Notisistemas. I have two questions. The first one is if you will accept the intervention of Mexico as a mediator in the conflict, and the second question is if this problem will be taken to the OAS or the United Nations and if you think that these organizations still have the moral force to mediate in a problem of this nature.

[Answer] In the first place, I feel that one must be careful in the use of words and we should not call it "the intervention of Mexico." We feel that any responsible country must make efforts so that a war in the region does not start, and we cannot describe this as an interventionist attitude. Intervention is to encourage a war. Intervention is to provoke a war and to supply weapons, soldiers and economic aid to strengthen rotten regimes such as the Salvadoran one. Now, regarding the OAS, we feel that we must resort tc all the international forums, and the OAS is a forum and we must take the battle there too.

[Question] Commander, regarding the role of Mexico... pardon me, I am from UNO MAS UNO. Regarding the role that Mexico can play in the Central American process, I want to ask you what does Nicaragua expect from Mexico aside from the diplomatic measures which, as we all know, have been important for Nicaragua, such as the break in relations during the time of Somoza or the economic support. What else can Mexico do, let's say in the sphere of military, economic and political support?

[Answer] I believe that the efforts that Mexico has been making have been very clear with regard to the economic, cultural, scientific, technical, social and political cooperation. Mexico's support for Central American life has been there. We feel that the attitude of the Mexican Government regarding this is responsible because it is a matter of struggling for the stability of the area. We must bear in mind that Nicaragua has been continually concerned over the attitude of countries with certain leadership status in our continent vis-a-vis the various daily problems.

We have witnessed the joint stand of countries such as Venezuela and Mexico in supporting the Central American countries with their oil supplies. We believe that all these combined efforts and a greater involvement from other countries which can do something will help in the stabilization of the area.

[Question] I beg your pardon, but I would like a specific answer regarding the exact measures that Nicaragua would want Mexico to take in the near future in the Central American area, particularly El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras.

[Answer] We explained yesterday that Mexico has been speaking by itself, voicing its opinion at international forums through the statements of its president and its foreign secretariat on the Mexican stand in this type of problem. Therefore, we cannot only see these aspects but other important aspects such as the cooperation that together will help us find stability for the area.

[Question] Carlos Facio of PROCESO magazine. Returning to the topic of relations between the United States and Nicaragua, several revolutionary leaders have said that they would like to see a new treatment of these relations. I would like to know what the bases would be for the Nicaraguan revolution in this new treatment by the U.S. Government and how near the possibility is for improving relations shortly after the Reagan administration has begun.

[Answer] We can state with great concern that after a period of a gradual positive advance during the last part of President Carter's term, relations between Nicaragua and the United States have been quite affected by the new administration as a result of concrete attitudes and statements that the United States has adopted and expressed. A number of measures that the United States has been adopting have seriously affected relations. At this stage, we can say that those relations have quite deteriorated. We are not pessimists, and we think that there is always the possibility of recovering lost ground as long as in the United States there is the necessary understanding to accept the reality of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and to reach an understanding with that revolution. So the United States should forget that it is going to change the Nicaraguan revolutionary process for something that the United States feels is more correct and adequate. The United States should accept Nicaragua's reality as it is and understand that reality.

[Question] [name indistinct] Samaniego of EL UNIVERSAL. I have two questions: Would this attitude by the Reagan administration have any connection with what has been charged about an attempt to arm a number of peripheral dictatorships in all of Latin America, in what would be called the brotherhood of the gorillas? The second question is: In the joint communique, you speak of the junta's respect for the mixed economy in Nicaragua. Do you believe in the Nicaraguan private enterprise's sincerity in this reconstruction? Or is it merely an accommodating attitude in the face of the victory of the people's revolution?

[Answer] Let us say that there is very strong basis to think that there is a tendency in the current U.S. administration to strengthen dictatorships which would close a ring around Nicaragua. This is not something that we have invented out of the blue. It is something that is gathered from many studies and statements by many U.S. gentlemen who are now part of the current administration's team and who, before President Reagan's victory, were making this type of proposal which clearly indicated that all of these actions should be directed at destabilizing the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and to change the situation in Nicaragua. This gives us grounds to believe that those sectors exist in the current administration and they are working to impose those policies.

Regarding the existence of a mixed economy in our country, this is an accomplishment of the revolution which was posited by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] long before the revolutionary victory. We can say that there are two types of behavior in the Nicaraguan private sector. One is that of the majority of small- and medium-sized proprietors who are enthusiastically involved in production tasks without questioning the essence of the revolutionary process. In fact, they recently created a national union of farmers and cattle ranchers comprising about 300,000 small- and medium-sized producers.

On the other hand, the upper economic circles, the more evolved and stronger ones, are divided. There is what you might call a solvent group, the Nicaraguan capitalists who are in good financial condition, whose firms are showing favorable balances and who are working without any problem here; let us say that they don't agree with the profound meaning of our revolutionary process, but they are not questioning it or doing anything to weaken it or trying to blackmail it by saying: Well, we won't produce unless you make such and such political concessions. This is a positive attitude. But there is also another sector which is bankrupt; these people are in the red. Their firms are in very poor condition. They are constantly questioning the revolutionary process. Thus, their work, rather than being economic, is aimed at weakening the revolutionary process politically. However, since they have a place in our pluralist society, a thorough political debate is going on which is helping to raise consciousness among the production sectors as to what their real behavior should be.

[Question] Good afternoon, commander. I am Carlos Espinoza of the newspaper LA PRENSA. I have two questions. It has been said that the big powers are trying to turn Latin America into a battlefield. You speak of pressure by the United States. Has the Soviet Union exerted the same kind of pressure? My second question is: You say that Nicaragua will bring its case before the OAS. Aren't there other ways, or could you not suggest other ways for the Latin American people under the yoke of the big powers to achieve their liberation faster?

[Answer] To answer your first question, I think that this business about the continent being used in the confrontation between the big powers is an excuse used by the United States to justify its opposition to change in Latin America. If Panamanians start to claim their rights over the Canal Zone, that is viewed in the United States as if Panama were being sponsored by a power from outside the hemisphere. If social change is promoted in Peru, as under General Velasco Alvarado, then that too is viewed and focused on from the United States as if it showed the influence of a power from outside the hemisphere that is fueling such attitudes.

It was the same story when we fought the Somoza dictatorship. We cannot accept that story. We just can't. The fact is that the United States is trying to deny the process of change in our hemisphere and the right that our people have to build their own society.

Now then, since 19 July, we have established relations with all nations in the world, including the Soviet Union. I can assure you that in the course of our relations with the Soviet Union, not a single condition has ever been hinted at. And I could say the same thing about a number of nations in the socialist camp as well as about capitalist countries which at no time have hinted at a single condition. However, as far as the United States--which did so much harm to our country and which created and engendered the monster that was the Somoza dictatorship--is concerned, well, from the first day we have seen an interest in setting conditions to its aid.

Regarding the second question, we go to all the international organizations that we can, not just the OAS, and logically, we call on the people of our hemisphere and the people of the world to fight against the warmongering and adventurous trends.

[Question] I am Carlos A. Medina of the newspaper EXCELSIOR. Sir, in light of the political and economic pressure by the United States and in light of the fear of armed U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, has the governing junta considered seeking the direct and overt protection of the Soviet Union as Cuba did? Also, the Nicaraguan regime has singled out the U.S. administration as one of the governments that has most antagonized it. Why hasn't the governing junta severed its diplomatic relations with the United States? Is there any likelihood of a meeting between you and President Reagan to reach an agreement? Finally, rightwing groups in Mexico are forecasting that our country's unconditional support for Nicaragua will have serious economic and political consequences for Mexico. What do you think?

[Answer] About your first question, I want to tell you that this is not the first time that Nicaragua has experienced acts of aggression by the United States.

Since 1856, Nicaragua has been experiencing acts of aggression by the United States. William Walker, who was in Mexico trying to annex the state of Sonora--I think it was to the southern United States--was also in Nicaragua, and he proclaimed himself president and, with the spontaneous help of the other Central American nations, our people defeated that first (?brazen) act of aggression. Later, in 1909, the United States ousted a president in our country, and it intervened in 1912. Our people, led by Gen Benjamin Zeledon, who died fighting the U.S. occupation troops, resisted and then we know all about Sandino's time. With a small peasant army, equipped with few weapons, he resisted the mightiest army on earth at the time for more than 6 years and the U.S. intervention bid was militarily defeated. The United States had to resort to Somoza and treason to be able to uphold its interests in our country. Therefore, we have a history full of experiences of fighting foreign intervention and we think it is up to our people first and foremost to defend national sovereignty and they are preparing for that--to defend national sovereignty.

However, we are also confident that the aware peoples, the poor peoples, the responsible peoples and governments of the world would not support that type of aggression. The struggle here is not to face something already consummated but to prevent aggressions from being carried out. I think this is the big battle that the peoples of Latin America have to wage at this time so that this type of aggression will not be carried out.

Regarding why we have not broken relations with the United States, we think this is not the path; it is not the path for confronting the problems facing the world. It is not the path for facing the problems that arise between states, between nations. In this case, we will have to seek the way. We have always been willing to achieve this understanding between the United States and this reality that is called the Nicaraguan revolution.

The other question was on a meeting with President Reagan. Well, we are willing to meet with President Reagan. We have already met with President Carter. A few months after the revolutionary victory, we went to the United States and we held a meeting with President Carter.

Now then, if this is said by rightist groups, I don't think there is need for concern.

[Question] Miguel Angel de Alba of EL SOL DE MEXICO. Did you ask President Jose Lopez Portillo to ask President Reagan during their next meeting for better treatment for Nicaragua? You have told us what Nicaragua will do internationally to prevent the intervention of Somozist and U.S. forces in your country. What is being done domestically? Aren't the Nicaraguan people afraid of another war?

[Answer] We do not have to ask the United States for better treatment. We have talked with President Lopez Portillo about this problem we have with the United States, but at no moment are we going to ask the United States for better treatment. We are going to propose to the United States serious relations, mature relations, respectful relations. The United States has its ideological positions, its problems. We do not meddle in those problems of U.S. society. We do not ask President Reagan why so many blacks are being killed in Atlanta or anything like that. We want them to respect our revolutionary process and that we understand each other.

Regarding the problem of the threat of invasion, what we are unfortunately doing--and I say unfortunately because we don't like to do what we are doing--is using the time of our working people for military training, the time of our students in military training. Thousands of Nicaraguans are training daily. The peasants, workers, students, professionals, our ministers, deputy ministers, everyone is training daily in the Sandinist People's Militias to be ready to defend our revolution in case of an aggression. We would like to concentrate all those efforts and energy on production because that is the main enemy of our revolution. We inherited a difficult situation in the productive sector. We must increase production, we must reactivate our industries, our factories; we must harvest our crops; we must develop the cattle sector. These are the big tasks of our revolution. Of course, our people don't want a war. Our people don't want a war, but neither do they fear it.

[Question] Leonel Urbano of EL DIA. It is well known that the import of petroleum is a heavy economic burden for Nicaragua. In January, Commander Jaime Wheelock, agrarian reform minister, proposed to the meeting of international solidarity with Nicaragua the possibility of a worldwide energy agreement in which the dependent countries that consume only 3 percent of petroleum in the world would make an arrangement with the oil-producing countries so that this debt, this economic burden, will be absorbed by the producers. Was this subject discussed in your meeting with President Lopez Portillo, and is the Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government planning to propose this as a world energy plan?

[Answer] I think this is a problem that seriously affects poor countries like ours on our continent, Africa, Asia and everywhere. This subject was naturally discussed with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

However, we must bear in mind that the attitude of the oil-producing countries is important, but it is not decisive. The decisive factor is the attitude of the developed capitalist countries, the industrialized countries. We cannot divorce this from the great, serious and tragic injustice experienced by the poor raw material-producing countries in relation with the industrialized countries. We think that a reply has to come from them in order to achieve an understanding with the other side.

[Question] Irene Ponce of channel 11. I recently returned from Nicaragua where I had the privilege of participating along with newsmen of the world in the "Operation Nicaragua Today." I had the opportunity not only to see the achievements of the revolution, but also all the problems that currently affect the process right now. I think it is well known that we should thank the organizers of the meeting. There was an issue that was a common concern of all the colleagues who met in Nicaragua. That is the tone that the ideological struggle has been taking in the past few months in Nicaragua. We were able to observe that it has been headed by newspapers such as LA PRENSA. How far are the Nicaraguan people and government willing to continue to tolerate this ideological offensive whose clear objective is to destabilize the process? A few minutes ago you spoke of the (?people's feelings). Do you think that an understanding is possible at the domestic level with sectors such as LA PRENSA?

[Answer] I think we should understand that in Nicaragua there is freedom of expression and that since there's freedom of expression; there has to be an open ideological struggle. I think this frank ideological struggle is important because it permits public debate of the great conceptual problems that any society faces. Therefore, it permits those sectors that are with the revolutionary process to adopt a firmer attitude. It also opens the possibility for other sectors that are confused to become enlightened and for other sectors that are openly opposed to the process because they fear it to understand the process and to march alongside it.

So we think that above all, it is the maturity and the high level at which this ideological struggle is managed. Therefore, we have insisted in our appeals in this regard to all the newsmen, all the media, because the level at which this ideological debate is handled will determine whether we are going to strengthen this freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

[Question] Eric Nepamuseno of the magazine [name indistinct]. I would like to know, in connection with the deterioration of relations between the United States and Nicaragua, if there has been a change and what this change is in the relations of the FSLN with the parties of the Socialist International in Europe?

[Answer] No. There has been no change. The FSLN maintains very good relations with the Socialist International. I do not know if it has already occurred or a meeting is about to occur of leaders of the Socialist International, in Europe, I think. Yes, it occurred a few days ago and the FSLN participated in this meeting.

REGIONAL LEADERS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VICTORY

PA120257 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 11 May (AFP)--Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said in Managua today that the victory of Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist candidate, "is a victory for the Nicaraguan revolution."

At the same time, in San Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Christian Democratic government junta, said that "we are not worried that there is a Socialist government in France."

Foreign Minister d'Escoto said today that Mitterrand's election "will have an important influence in Central America's political crisis."

"That influence will be chiefly seen in the development of events in Nicaragua and El Salvador and the U.S. intervention in the Salvadoran civil war," D'Escoto stressed.

The president of El Salvador said that "there is no doubt that the French Government will lean more toward the socialist position."

"However, we must remember," Duarte said, "that it will be a government of a republic and as such it must maintain a sensible balance in its international position."

Guillermo Ungo, president of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, said in Panama today that "Mitterrand's victory opens a favorable period for the forces of social progress and democracy in Europe and this will have repercussions in Latin America."

The victory of the Socialist candidate, Ungo added, strengthens the role of Europe in the policy of detente and solidarity with the struggle of the Third World countries.

Meanwhile, in Costa Rica, President Rodrigo Carazo and Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus expressed their "deep satisfaction over the electoral process that ended in France yesterday."

On congratulating Mitterrand, Carazo and Niehaus wished him "the best of success in France's contribution to the maintenance and strengthening of peace in the world and the unlimited respect of essential human rights."

In Guatemala, the government has not officially commented on the result of the French elections but it was said in government circles that "we hope that the relations between France and Guatemala will continue to be friendly under the Mitterrand government."

The Panamanian Government today announced it sent a message of congratulations to the new French president, although the text of the message has not been released.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT BREAKS CONSULAR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA120000 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 11 May (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government has decided to suspend consular relations with Cuba, Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus announced today.

The break is due to the tone, considered offensive, of a note issued by the Cuban Government, which "violates the framework of mutual respect" between the two countries, according to the press communique issued by the Foreign Ministry.

ARMS TRAFFIC, CUBANS DAMAGE COUNTRY'S PRESTIGE

PA111729 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Government officials have stated that Costa Rica has lost a lot of prestige abroad due to the traffic of arms and Cubans in which official employees reportedly have participated.

In Miami, especially, Costa Rican passports are suspect because many Cubans have been arrested with those documents in their possession.

ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS TO FOREIGNERS RESTRICTED

PA111924 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 May 81 p 2 A

[Text] The Public Security Ministry has decided that Costa Rican consuls will no longer be able to grant passports to foreigners.

Harry Wohlstein, deputy public security minister, said the measure was adopted in view of the recent abuses. An executive decree abolished article 21 of the passport regulations which authorized consuls to issue passports to foreigners. Wohlstein said this article caused much confusions.

He added that only under very special circumstances will foreigners be granted passports here. He said exceptions will be made for those retired foreigners protected by law 4812.

Wohlstein also said regulations have been issued for granting of passports to Costa Ricans abroad, and this will not be restricted. The consul, however, will have to have sufficient evidence of the identity and Costa Rican nationality of the person requesting the passport.

If there are any doubts or any violations of existing regulations, the consul will not be able to issue any documents.

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH OVER BAD BUS SERVICE

PA120319 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0237 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--Many minors, mostly students who were protesting bad bus service, were injured and affected by tear gas today in a clash with the civil guard in a town south of San Jose.

Residents of San Rafael de Desamparados, 6 km from San Jose, went to the streets and blocked roads as a way to press for better bus service.

The Red Cross reported that 10 youths sustained injuries and fractures and 60 others were affected by the tear gas thrown by the police.

At a place between the school and the town's church, many students and workers confronted the civil guardsmen who were trying to get traffic going again, but instead of obeying their order, the demonstrators erected more barricades and threw rocks at the policemen.

Early tonight there was a tense calm in the town. The civil guardsmen have withdrawn but the capital's police stations remain in a state of alert.

The Red Cross announced that its members will remain alert to any emergency in the next few hours since the residents have said they will not change their attitude until their problem is resolved.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA SAYS U.S. TIES EXCELLENT; SUSPECTS NOT IN ARMY

PA112230 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 May 81 p 2, 13

[Excerpts] "Relations between El Salvador and the United States are excellent, as never before," Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said in reply to a question posed by a newsman.

The minister spoke with domestic and foreign newsmen, and he commented on various aspects of the Salvadoran situation while answering their questions.

Colonel Garcia mentioned at the beginning the arrest of six members of a security corps and explained that they are not armed forces personnel.

He explained that the investigating commission which includes an FBI agent, has received the weapons allegedly used by the suspects. The scientific aspects of the investigation are being pursued in the United States, Minister Garcia explained. This, he said, increases the armed forces' prestige and confidence. Following the investigation in the United States, the weapons will be returned with a report and the findings will be used in the continuation of the scientific investigation.

A newsman asked Garcia if relations between El Salvador and the United States had deteriorated because of the murdered U.S. nuns and Father Bourgeois. He replied that relations are "as never before; they are excellent and are improving."

FDR'S UNGO CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON EL SALVADOR

LD111221 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 May 81 p 14

["J.N." report on interview in Paris with the president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] Guillermo Ungo: "El Salvador: Appeal From the Opposition in the United States"--date not given]

[Text] "The Vatican, the Salvadoran Catholic Church, international political forces like the Socialist International, many North American congressmen, governments like the Mexican, Panamanian and Venezuelan Governments--it is no longer possible to count the advocates of a political solution in El Salvador today." The Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front president, Guillermo Ungo, thinks that the deadlock will persist in El Salvador, which is torn by civil war, as long as the Americans reject negotiations.

This lawyer, who has been living in exile for 15 months, touring the world in search of support, continued: "Instead of encouraging negotiations, the Americans are increasing their military aid: The United States has supplied more military aid to El Salvador in 3 months than in the previous 15 years. Indeed, it is merely prolonging the existing government's death throes. We do not feel that direct dialogue with the Salvadoran junta has any point. Would you like proof of that? Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte says that he is prepared to negotiate with us, but at the same time he allows the Salvadoran Army to publish a blacklist of 138 people who are 'traitors to the homeland' (Note: Guillermo Ungo is on this blacklist with other politicians, human rights campaigners and priests. Amnesty International has written to President Napoleon Duarte asking him to disavow this list and provide protection for the people mentioned on it), which amounts to a death sentence. Under these circumstances what credibility does his offer of talks have? Without a positive attititude from the North American Government there can no no political solution."

Indeed, the United States has so far given full support to the ruling civilian-military junta, regarding it as a centrist government, and has said that it is prepared for talks to open between the various Salvadoran groups but only "to establish the conditions and procedure for elections."

"But how can we talk of free elections," Guillermo Ungo continued, "in a war-torn country in which extreme rightwing commandos are establishing a reign of terror? Political refugees, and economic emigres totaling 500,000 people (10 percent of the population, have left the country. When the dictator Romero proposed to hold elections in 1979, the current President Napoleon Duarte protested: 'The right democratic conditions do not exist.' Do you think they exist any more now?"

Since he himself left the country, Guillermo Ungo has been touring the world either to find support or to inform governments about the Salvadoran situation. "In around 20 countries," he explained, "we were able to have very high-level official contacts: We had contact with the foreign minister in Canada. In Spain we had contacts with the foreign minister although the government is not favorable to us. Unfortunately, we were not able to have official contacts in France."

ARCHBISHOP CRITICIZES MARYKNOLL PRIEST BOURGEOIS

PA110348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 May (AFP)--El Salvador's acting archbishop, Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, criticized U.S. Maryknoll priest, Roy Bourgeois, who disappeared for 10 days in El Salvador and who, according to his own statements, went into the country's rural areas.

The prelate said this during his traditional Sunday homily and made special reference "to the conduct of Father Bourgeois," who reappeared 4 days ago at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador and left the country later.

Rivera said that "although Bourgeois' intentions had been good, his conduct cannot be justified in any way, especially since, as a clergyman, he was compelled to inform and seek permission from his superiors."

However, when the archbishop read a letter left by the U.S. priest when he returned to the United States, the congregation of some 400 faithful, broke out in a prolonged applause.

This provoked a commentary from Monsignor Rivera, who repeated his "emphatic criticism of the methods used by Father Bourgeois' to implement his activities in El Salvador."

"This letter," he added, "would have prevented speculation, uncertainties and suffering and should have been delivered promptly." He added that the fact that the church read it did not mean it endorsed it.

Rivera said that the consequences of Bourgeois' actions could make the work of foreign personnel in this country more difficult.

The priest said that the authorities, "have been emphatic" in publicly protesting the incident. This is understandable, he said, because of political repercussions and because of the climate of tension we all live under "especially those who hold positions of responsibility in the country. "

Nevertheless, the prelate added, "I think that this disagreeable problem should be seen within just limitations, in order to be able to make an impartial judgment."

RADIO VENCEREMOS AIRS BOURGEOIS STATEMENT

PA111530 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 May 81

[TExt] An American priest, Roy Bourgeois, who disappeared on 26 April from the Camino Real Hotel in San Salvador, entered the American Embassy last Wednesday night and requested protection to leave the country.

Just like two of the American nuns killed last December by National Guard members on the road to the San Salvador airport, Roy Bourgeois belongs to the Maryknoll Order. The priest, who (?has been) one of the companeros of the Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People in the United States, has been arrested twice in his country for participating in demonstrations to protest the military aid by the Carter and Reagan administrations to the Salvadoran dictatorship. He came to San Salvador as a member of an American CBS television team from Chicago.

Although on 5 May the communications media had received a statement by the American priest explaining that his mission is to be with the people in order to learn their situation, some of the media published a false report to the effect that the priest had announced he had joined the guerrilla ranks.

Radio Venceremos now presents some remarks made by the American priest Roy Bourgeois:

[Begin recording] I am Father Roy, an American priest who arrived in El Salvador 2 weeks ago. The purpose of my trip is to come to El Salvador, to talk to the people, to listen, to see the true situation, and to take the message back to the United States. I am now in the countryside and I wish to state that I will return to the United States with a very strong message to the American people.

First, I wish to say that in the United States, we have formed many solidarity groups in all of the big cities. Throughout the United States, we have groups of solidarity with the Salvadoran people who are working hard to put an end to the military support which the United States is giving to the Salvadoran military who are giving, who are, who are [hesitates]--how do you say--inflicting much sorrow to the Salvadoran people. We are trying to put an end to this military support.

I have seen, and I have listened, to many people in the countryside, in the cities, and their message for the American people is that we must put an immediate end to this aid. That is, before leaving, [word indistinct] we are with you, we support your struggle. We are forming groups in the universities, in the churches; there are thousands of people from the churches who are waging this struggle with you.

For example, just about 2 days ago in Washington, there were thousands of people demonstrating in front of the Pentagon protesting American military support and this movement is growing very much in the United States.

More and more people in the United States are becoming aware that the United States has many vested interests here--economic interests for example, such as the interests of the large transnational companies. [words indistinct] that they can come here and spend a few colones daily [words indistinct] they can exploit the people, the Salvadoran people. But we are trying to educate the American people about the truth of the situation. My trip here is not important, and in a few days, I will be informing the American people and taking them your strong message.

The Salvadoran people are moving ahead, are stronger and [word indistinct] of the United States. We will continue marching ahead with you, in solidarity, forming more and more groups. Many groups have already been formed, and we are forming more groups [words indistinct] the administration of Reagan, Haig and all of the Washington groups who are trying to (?protect) their interests here, in El Salvador, to protect the interests of the very rich here. We will continue forward with you. We are in solidarity with the people. Thank you. [end recording]

Radio Venceremos has presented the statement by American priest Roy Bourgeois of the Maryknoll Order. In his statement, he voices all the solidarity which our just struggle has obtained from the American people. The priest is aware of how wrong the warmongering policy of the Reagan administration is in delivering weapons to an insane dictatorship that is committing some of the most shameful genocide in the history of Latin America.

FMLN STAGES ATTACKS; MORE U.S. HELICOPTERS SOUGHT

PA111747 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2334 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 May (ACAN-EFE)--In the past few hours the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] leftists of El Salvador occupied a canton in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department, kidnapped two civilian patrolmen and attacked several garrisons in the western Santa Ana Department.

According to official reports, during a few hours a group of FMLN guerrillas occupied San Emilio Canton in Tecoluca and held a meeting to ask the townspeople to join their ranks. Afterwards, they kidnapped two members of the town's civil defense force from their homes. Up to now the fate of the two kidnapped patrolemn is unknown.

In the vicinity of San Vicente Department, the guerrillas attacked a group of security agents on duty on the bridge over the Acahupa River. There were several wounded in the ensuing clash.

In Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador, more than 50 leftists attacked the garrisons of the treasury and customs police and the 2nd Infantry Brigade for more than 1 hour.

The sources disclosed that after the attack, heavy shooting was heard in several parts of the city as government forces chased the rebels. Several persons who were wounded in the shooting were given medical care at the social service institutions today.

Two persons were wounded at the entrance to the same department when armed youths, who did not heed a command to halt, exchanged fire with security agents.

In a recent press conference Col Rafael Flores Lima, the armed forces chief of staff, said that the situation in eastern Morazan Department was difficult and that face-to-face clashes between the army and the guerrillas were taking place.

Concerning the floods and heavy rains registered in that area, he said that they affected both the Salvadoran Army and the guerrillas, but that the armed forces were prepared to overcome all kinds of obstacles.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia stated that although the army has enough air support, it has asked the United States for more helicopters. He also called on all those who oppose the U.S. supply of arms to San Salvador to do the same of the countries who are supplying arms to the guerrilla groups operating in the country.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON REGIME'S LEADERS, RELATIONS

Morales' View of Success

PA111751 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] A few days ago we said that Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich had lost his political role in the masquerade that the Christian Democracy is staging alongside Duarte in the genocidal junta. It seems, however, that this is not the case. He has emerged already as if to say: Here I am. I defend a number of nonsensical things and pseudointellectual absurdities.

After providing a number of alarming figures--$1 billion lost through strikes, $400 million in flights of currency abroad and the drop in coffee prices--Jose Antonio said that imperialism has provided $120 million but that this money is evidently not enough to solve the country's chaos and crisis.

Instead of reflecting on the causes or the possible solutions, Morales Ehrlich shamelessly said, as if to scold us, that the sum of $1.28 billion must be paid by the workers, the laborers, the rural workers, the market ladies, in short, by us, Salvadorans who have worked all our lives from sunrise to sunset without any payment other than repression and theft. While the oligrachy drowns in liquor and luxurious cars with the crumbs left it by imperialism, our people suffer the consequences of living in a country without social services, without hospitals, without schools and with a basic diet that produces chronic malnutrition in entire generations of our working families.

But macho Morales Ehrlich still dares to cynically call this year the year of sacrifice. We do not know if the past 50 years of constant sacrifices by our people do not count for him or if he means the very small sacrifice he must make in order to give a facade to the genocidal junta. In any event, Mr Morales, you will not have to sacrifice through all of 1981 because either as a result of the contradictions with the colonels you will soon leave with Duarte, or the popular victory and the establishment of a revolutionary democratic government will soon make you and many others go on exile, to Miami we presume.

Only Morales Ehrlich could say that the 15 months under the junta have been a total success. Of course, he does not know where to get $1.28 billion; of course his own son is in jail and of course, 17,000 people have been killed since the junta rose to power, including Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, four American nuns, hundreds of teachers, thousands of students and Salvadoran peasants and workers, such as the ones his own daughter saw shot to death despite her desperation in the Christian Democratic offices.

We do not know what success Morales Ehrlich is talking about, because in our country, the only successful thing is the advance of the people, their vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which march with firm steps toward the conquest of peace and national independence. It would seem that whenever Morales Ehrlich opens his mouth, his purpose is to sink even lower.

Current PDC, PCN Frictions

PA112155 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the past few days, the government party, the National Conciliation Party [PCN] has dedicated itself to washing the dirty linen of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] currently in power. The PCN recently charged that the junta, particularly Christian Democrat Jose Ovidio Hernandez, interior minister, banned the publication of a PCN analysis that criticized the PDC's negotiations for a peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador.

The roles have changed. For the past 50 years, the Salvadoran people have successively witnessed, without being taken into consideration, how the official parties in power have changed in accordance with the oligarchy's needs. During the past two decades, power had been in PCN hands, and 20 years of our history will forever carry the indomitable and shameful mark of the various tyrants who in their turn marched through the presidential house. These include Julio Rivera, who was famous for his ability to commit frauds and to plunder; the sadly famous Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, who in order to satisfy the oligarchy's interests led our people to a fraticidal war with our Honduran brothers, and bloody Arturo Armando Molina who was followed by tyrant Carlos Humberto Romero. All of them stained their hands with our people's noble blood. All of them are still wounds bleeding in our people' painful memories.

But the dark interests of the oligarchy change with the fluctuations of Wall Street's economic picture. A replacement was needed.

However, (?ethics), the people's imminent insurrection, the country's deteriorated image and, above all, the dissatisfaction of the United States necessitated that this substitute meet certain requirements. One of these requirements, of course, was unconditional and total submission. Another was a certain prestige that would somewhat cover up the regime of terror and genocide which the oligarchy must practice because of the exploitation to which it subjects people.

The first attempt failed: The honest men who comprised the first junta refused to continue with the game once they discovered the trap set up by the oligarchy. Duarte and the PDC were the last alternative. In the PDC's name Duarte sold his soul to the oligarchy for a price that would have shamed many.

Now, from their trenches, the people, who have the prospect of seizing power, must smile ironically in the face of the current contradiction between the PDC and the PLN. And they will continue (?looking toward the future) in their inexorable path toward freedom, justice, democracy and national independence.

The present calls for struggle. The future is ours.

MITTERRAND'S VICTORY 'POSITIVE SIGN' FOR REGION

PA111959 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] A Socialist candidate has won the presidential elections in France. Francois Mitterrand has been elected president of France. This event will undoubtedly have important repercussions in the international political panorama. This is an especially positive sign for Latin America since Mitterrand has followed a line of frank support for the oppressed who fight for their national liberation. In our particular case, the winner in this election has expressed his repudiation of U.S. intervention in our affairs and his sympathy for our people's just struggle. It is for this reason that many of the tropical Napoleons, many of the Latin American dictators, are in mourning over the Socialist victory in France.

In the past, the most reactionary sectors in the French administration provided weapons to the dictators so they could massacre our Latin American peoples. During their huge demonstrations, our Salvadoran workers had already become familiar with the French armored vehicles. Prior to this victory of the French Socialist Party, some years ago unions and professional and student associations had denounced this arms traffic toward the continent's dictators. These same organizations had also expressed their rejection of the Salvadoran dictatorship and demanded a break in diplomatic relations with the genocidal junta in case the French Socialist Party won the election.

Mitterrand's victory is of great importance to the Salvadoran people's struggle. At all times he has shown he is a friend of the Salvadoran people. It would also be advisable to point out that his wife is the president of the French Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

In his first statements, Mitterrand said that he is determined to fight for social progress and peace. These objectives coincide with one previously expressed in opposition to U.S. intervention in El Salvador and in support of our right to choose our own destiny.

We salute this victory of the French people, the same people who have been present in and have expressed their solidarity with the Salvadoran fight against 50 years of military dictatorship.

With the French Socialist Party's victory, the framework of international support for our just struggle will be strengthened and enriched while on the other hand the fascist junta sees how every day international repudiation increases and how the peoples of the world isolate it. From these Salvadoran mountains we salute the victory of the French people; we salute the victory of Francois Mitterrand.

GUATEMALA

GENERAL WALTERS ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON MILITARY AID

PA120328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2024 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--Sent by the U.S. State Department, Gen Vernon Walters met here today with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez to study the resumption of U.S. military aid to Guatemala.

Walters, former assistant director of the Central Intelligence Agency and current U.S. Government adviser, arrived yesterday in Guatemala City to meet with the Guatemalan Government authorities.

Castillo Valdez told newsmen today that Guatemala has not asked for any gift from the U.S. Government since what it wants is to buy some spare parts for its air force.

It was said in the U.S. Congress last week that the U.S. Government is thinking about providing military aid to Guatemala since it is experiencing a leftist insurrection promoted from abroad.

Walters arrived in Guatemala accompanied by Frank Ortiz, former U.S. ambassador to Guatemala.

The United States has not sold military materiel to Guatemala since 1977. The Carter administration suspended the aid as part of its campaign of actions against the regimes that did not respect human rights.

POLICE SAY STUDENT GROUP DAMAGES SOME 200 VEHICLES

PA112145 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] According to the police, members of the Robin Garcia Revolutionary Student Front [FERRG] damaged more than 200 vehicles in La Canada in Zones 14 and 13 in this capital early today. Some 50 men used stones and clubs to break the windows of the cars that were parked along the streets. The cars of some former government officals were damaged by these actions.

According to experts, the damage was estimated at 20,000 quetzales. The official reports revealed that the police authorities have started the pertinent investigations, and it was noted that a strict watch on the city will be underway to prevent these terrorist actions.

For its part, the FERRG sent a communique to the media denying any responsibility for the damage to the vehicles parked in Zone 1 and 8 in this capital on Saturday afternoon and evening.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

PA112023 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The danger of the enemies of our freedom is looming every instant, hoping for a sign of weakness or vacillation on our part. That is why we are preparing to be firm and strong. This statement was made by his excellency, Policarpo Paz Garcia, constitutional president of the republic, in Marcala, La Paz Department. Later in referring to the dangers threatening our fatherland, the president said:

[Begin recording] We are all aware, dear compatriots, of the difficult times that our fatherland is experiencing and the grave dangers that threaten the peace of the republic and the internal security of the nation.

The international community can testify to the continuous efforts made by this government, our people, to guarantee a permanent peace in Central America and to ensure, with the strictest adherence to international law, respect for the principles of nonintervention by one state in the domestic affairs of others and to see that territorial integrity is solemnly respected, without excuses, without pretexts, without hidden intent.

We are a people who love and defend their peace, who will defend to the last their right to be free, their right to build, without foreign impositions or fratricidal interference, a society that is just, democratic and with equal opportunities for all its members.

This process of patient transformation of our society requires a climate of internal peace so that the fruits of it may be enjoyed by all Hondurans in all the corners of this territory. In the search for this cherished peace, we will exhaust all the resources at our disposal: good sense, tolerance and rectitude. However, we will not renounce our sovereign dignity and our right as a state to be respected in all aspects of our internal life and our existence as a member of the community of free, sovereign and independent nations.

In this, we have the full support of the people, with the strong arm and heart of each Honduran, prepared to place his fatherland over and above any subordinate interests and even above the value of his own life.

To mistake our devotion to peace and our adherence to international law for vacillation and weakness would be to misjudge the capacity for response and the patriotism of Hondurans. [end recording]

The president closed by saying: God grant that these limited resources will be properly used so that the future task of you men and women of Marcala will be less harsh and more humane.

ORTEGA'S CHARGE OF PROVOCATIONS TERMED 'RECKLESS'

PA120340 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 May 81

[Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte commentary]

[Text] The Washington POST has been regarded as one of the most serious, influential and best-informed newspapers not only in the United States but throughout the world. However, the fact is that even the best sometimes make errors in political assessment, particularly when it comes to international affairs. It remains to be seen whether they are unwitting errors or not.

The latest news printed in the POST on Honduras and its domestic policy was not written by the POST. A 1 May Managua-datelined ACAN-EFE report gives some background to that news item, which should be known by the national and international public, because it reveals the source of the news that the POST printed as if written by its staff.

The news dispatch in question mentions that Nicaragua's Sandinist administration has persistently charged that conservative Honduran Army sectors and Somozists in exile in Honduras are heightening border tension with a view to armed conflict between the two countries. The foregoing statement was made by Humberto Ortega Saaverda, Nicaragua's defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist armed forces, on 29 April to more than 200 journalists from almost all over the world who had met in Managua to analyze international news reports on Nicaragua--an interesting name for a conference of socialist mass communicators held in a nation recently fallen into the communist orbit, a country which is starting a propaganda drive to continue exporting its Marxist revolution to the other Central American nations and whose strategy includes a plan to create an armed conflict with the Republic of Honduras due to the fiasco and defeat of its cause in El Salvador as a result of U.S. assistance.

Commander Ortega said that the excuse used by some Honduran soldiers and by the former Somozist guardsmen is none other than the alleged attacks by the Sandinist army and the specter of international communism. He added that what those reactionary Honduran soldiers and the Somozist bands really want is to stop the democratic process begun in Honduras and to overthrow the revolutionary regime in Nicaragua.

The Sandinist commander's reckless charge was made during a solemn news conference attended by the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which has just undergone another of its habitual purges, and much of the Sandinist Front directorate, which couldn't exclude Father Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaragua's foreign minister, who in a few weeks has sent three protest notes to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat. The Honduran Government has countered with charges that the Sandinist regime is the real cause of tension along the common border.

According to Commander Ortega, most Honduran soldiers are worried about a possible Honduran Liberal Party victory in the next presidential election which the National Party, a more conservative party closely linked to the army, will lose. Ortega also stated that war with Nicaragua would bar the way of Honduran Liberals and stop the Sandinist revolution's expansion in Central America. Furthermore, he added, Somozist exiles in Honduras, the United States, Guatemala and other countries would join the Honduran Army seeking revenge and counterrevolution.

As we have noticed up to now, the Honduran Armed Forces are promoting a return to a constitutional government chosen by the people in total freedom and there is no evidence that they are favoring any political party. To prove this, there is the pluralist makeup of the National Constituent Assembly and the upcoming election for president and other officials.

We cannot say what we don't know. We cannot say that Honduras is preparing to attack the Sandinist government. However, we understand that the armed forces should be prepared to fight off any foreign act of aggression against Honduras. In the event that a movement were underway to topple the Sandinists, we believe that the same procedure used to overthrow Somoza would be used again; that is, an international consensus of democratic nations would stop the advance of Soviet communism in our hemisphere.

LOPEZ PORTILLO SAID TO LACK CREDIBILITY AS MEDIATOR

PA112037 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 May 81

[Gustavo Acosta Mejia commentary]

[Text] We have always admired the pure nationalism of the Mexicans, which in many of them becomes confused and degenerates into an anti-U.S. feeling, stemming possibly from the historical events that led to the loss of a great part of Mexico's territory which is now a part of the United States.

Many Honduran citizens who go to Mexico for professional study return imbued with this nationalistic feeling. Unfortunately, however, some of them become confused and are led to take up common cause with the communists, who are essentially the fiercest enemies of the United States.

The fact is that, despite the problems caused by the continuous emigration of Mexican workers to the other side of the Rio Grande, there are close and friendly relations between the two great countries of the north.

If we look at the personal conduct of the last Mexican presidents, we see that they are too much inclined toward friendship with Fidel Castro, the Cuban dictator, with whom, in the beginning, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo did not want to have close relations, but whom he later praised as the greatest politician of the present century on the occasion in which he pledged, with Castro, to support the Sandinist insurgent movement that was struggling to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua. If we believe the memoirs of the late Somoza, the whole thing was done at the request of U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Now, on the occasion of the recent visit of Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra to Mexico, President Lopez Portillo gave him the reception of a chief of state, has not stopped praising the Sandinist revolution and its leaders and has offered Mexico's support for its defense.

Paradoxically, it was announced that the Mexican president has offered his offices to mediate in the Honduran-Nicaraguan conflict. This was reported in Honduran newspapers over the weekend. We would like, he said, to make every effort to see that these Central American brothers do not fall into the historical and absurd trap of being the puppets of alien interests that create artificial divisions where there should exist and where there in fact exists an essential unity.

We consider it unlikely that a person who has publicly expressed affection for one of the parties in an alleged dispute could have the moral authority to act as a judge. What a great difference between the behavior of a mediator like the illustrious Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero--who was all circumspection, prudence and good judgment in settling a real dispute between two peoples--and that of the person who is now offering himself while expressing an inclination toward the other party.

When we said an alleged dispute with Nicaragua, we used the words intentionally because the incidents on the border should not be attributed to discord between two peoples which have a common destiny, but rather to the irresponsibility of those who are governing Nicaragua. In order to divert internal attention from their serious problems, they want to provoke a conflict with Honduras. We have remained calm, but we have not lowered our guard.

NICARAGUA

SERGIO RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON PLURALISM, U.S. POLICY

PA120148 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has told EXCELSIOR of Mexico that one of the most important achievements of the revolutionary process is the country's domestic stability within this short period of time, which is less than 2 years. We have built a new state apparatus, new armed forces, a Sandinist police, a stable government, international relations, a new economy, a new political order, a new social structure and above all, in keeping with the main purposes of the revolutionary program announced before the victory, we have created a mixed economy supported by political pluralism, he noted.

This mixed economy and its political pluralism cannot be explained without a number of contradictions and functions. The fact that we have businessmen and private enterprises on a par with the public sector in the economy and political parties which oppose the revolution and news media which are not in line with the revolution, means that all of this breeds this situation. This is the price we must pay for pluralism. But we must not allow these contradictions to undermine the country's stability and put the revolution in a situation in which it has to choose between its survival and that of the political pluralism because if this should ever be the case, we are determined to choose the survival of the revolution.

Pluralism is the adequate framework for the revolutionary process but not its goal. The goal of the revolution is to carry out profound changes, to guarantee the country's independence, autonomy, sovereignty, the dignity of the Nicaraguans and a substantial change in their standard of living. The revolution is on its way to achieving this goal but it is encountering several obstacles because we say that any dream and any revolutionary utopia must go through an economic reality and this is what we are experiencing. The armed struggle disrupted production. Nothing can be changed through magic. We have problems with the balance of payments, the foreign debt, the destruction of factories, the lack of certain foods, an industrial system which was aimed at meeting the demands of foreign markets and the needs of transnationals, and so forth.

We are not trying to include ourselves in any bloc in the world. However, this does not mean that we have an antisocialist or anti-Soviet attitude just as we have an anti-imperialist attitude.

We would have to basically say that we are confronting imperialism and that sometimes the rightwing sectors systematically demand that we denounce Soviet imperialism. We do not denounce Soviet imperialism, if it exists, because we do not have any grievances against the USSR or any other socialist country. On the contrary, we have reasons to express our appreciation for the solidarity that they have demonstrated toward our revolution. It would be stupid to easily antagonize the USSR by speaking of two imperialisms as the rightwing wants us to do, following the ideological dictates that it receives from the State Department.

Here we have an imperialism that has been our enemy and that has tried to confront Nicaragua as a nation and we must defend ourselves from it, Ramirez said. We must affirm ourselves as a the Third World and nonaligned nation with sufficient freedom to raise its voice when it has to at international forums. The United States does not want to respect this right. A confrontation exists not because we sought it but because the initiatives of aggression came from the new Reagan administration. We are currently trying to promote a solid national unity to face these aggressions which so far are economic, but which can become military aggressions because we know that there are Somozist camps in various places in Florida. We are not here to be reprimanded by Mr Haig. We are not a U.S. colony. We are a sovereign, poor and weak but sovereign country and we will assert this sovereignty anywhere.

Regarding foreign policy, the State Department of the Reagan administration is in the hands of extremists and this is bad. These people, the State Department people, are in the hands of academics who have come out of the most obscure university caves and who want to implement their expansionist thesis which has nothing to do with reality. They are trying to implement a reactionary utopia which does not fit into this world. It is not even in line with the interests of those who are the military allies of the United States--the NATO countries--which do not agree with this thesis.

Regarding Europe and the Warsaw countries, this thesis endangers European stability. The Western European countries do not want a military confrontation with the socialist countries. This is evident.

RADIO 15 SEPTEMBER CRITICIZES SOVIET PRESENCE

PA111636 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 7 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Just as thousands of Castro's Cubans were brought into our country allegedly to cooperate with the literacy campaign and thousands more supposedly to teach us how to harvest sugarcane, now they are trying to justify the presence of who-knows-how-many Russians in our country. The people are being told that they are here to teach Nicaraguans how to fly the helicopters that the Russians will lend to Nicaraguans for 6 months supposedly to carry out rescue and transport operations for those who are continuing the literacy campaign. That is a lie, a pretext, as we have already said, given by the communists to justify the presence of thousands of Russians who have been coming into our country since the victory of the Piricuacos [derogatory term referring to Sandinist soldiers].

Most of these Russians are in Nicaragua's Atlantic zone. We have seen them in Puerto Cabezas. We also learned that months ago some of them died in Corinto and Poneloya. Was it a coincidence that these Russians died on Nicaraguan soil, which they have occupied almost simultaneously?

From now on, the Russians will be more in evidence to the few sectors that still dare to challenge the communist anger, evil and repression.

In the meantime, Eden Pastora says abroad that Nicaragua accepts aid no matter where it comes from because the United States is committing an act of aggression by canceling its aid. Only these communist satraps can say such things. They talk of unity while stretching out their hands to live as beggars since they reached power.

What have they done to do some work? What have the communists done to free Nicaragua? What have the communists done with all the businesses they took over from Somoza and the Somozists? What have they really done for the progress of Nicaragua in the 2 years of the Piricuacos nightmare? What have they accomplished? Where is the progress in our country?

It does not even have any peace, much less tranquillity since the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, seized power. On the contrary, apart from the victims of the war, the people have now lost their children, to whom the Piricuacos are giving rifles made of wood to train them and to begin their indoctrination. On the other hand, thousands of Cubans and other pernicious foreign tramps are given real weapons to intimidate the defenseless population.

But as we said before, we are here with God and with you and we are here to turn into a beautiful reality the hero's dream. Nicaragua will be a republic again.

MDN CONDEMNS PROVOCATIONS BY HONDURAN SECTORS

PA120401 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 May 81 p 1

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], aware of its responsibility and with great patriotic spirit, addresses the people of Nicaragua and the world to state the following:

1. On 19 July 1979, our heroic people rejected forever the Somozist system and any type of totalitarian regime in our fatherland.

2. Freedom was achieved with the sacrifice and the blood of thousands of brothers for the purpose of establishing permanent peace among the Nicaraguans and a free and just society.

3. We condemn and reject any foreign intervention or aggression from wherever it may come, and in the current circumstances, we specifically condemn the provocations of the most radical sectors of the Honduran Armed Forces.

4. We do not agree with violence, but we reiterate our unwavering decision to always be at the side of our fatherland and the legitimate aspirations of all Nicaraguans. We also point to the responsibility that governments have in directing a foreign policy that promotes peace among peoples and nations.

Managua, 3 April [as published] 1981.
MDN National Executive Committee.

FSLN'S ARCE ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT TO SET UP FORUM

PA120314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 May 81

[Statement by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], following a round of talks with the opposition parties at the Ricardo Morales Aviles House in Managua--live telephone relay]

[Text] We have reached two decisions: We have decided that all the organizations participating in this meeting will make efforts to contact friendly foreign governments and organizations so that they will support the idea of a discussion and a dialogue at the government level between the Honduran and Nicaraguan Governments to prevent an armed clash or a situation of military aggressions against the country. This is one of the positive results of today's meetings.

As you know, each of the participating organizations has ties with organizations in other countries and international organizations. This would create a complete international framework of support for the idea of discussing the border incidents at the highest level between Honduras and Nicaragua in order to allow us to obtain the tranquility and stability that we all want for Central America.

In addition, we have reached the decision to approve the idea of a discussion of the country's problems in the following manner: We will appoint two delegations with an equal number of members to enter into this discussion. One of these delegations will be on behalf of the forces of the revolution and the other on behalf of the organizations which are independent from the government.

We will use the following mechanism: We will call a forum to discuss the national problems to obtain practical agreements which will permit the advance of the achievements of the revolution. This forum will be organized through the National Council of Higher Education. This council will determine the agenda, [word indistinct], methods and so forth.

The delegations will be made up of seven members, of whom at least three must be permanent. We must invite institutions which can make contributions to this discussion in the forum. These institutions can come to the meeting and explain their view regarding the country's problems. However, these discussions will be open to observers interested in them but their attendance will be approved by common agreement of the participants of the forum.

Therefore, we shall seek in a practical manner--we will give you some copies on all of this, we don't have that many--two delegates of the forces of the revolution and two of the independent organizations to meet with the National Council of Higher Education to organize the call for a forum to discuss the country's problems. These have been the positive results of today's talks which summarize everything discussed in previous talks.

COLUMNIST VIEWS PROS, CONS OF NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA120354 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 May 81 p 2

[Article by Victor Manuel Espinoza Pao: "National Dialogue"]

[Text] Without taking into account the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR], the Labor Coordination Organization and the National Reconstruction Government junta, the "Sandinist Front" party has issued a call for a national dialogue to the democratic parties that struggled to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship and the autonomous and independent labor confederations that maintained a frank position against the previous regime. It is worthwhile to make the following observations on this subject.

Positive Aspects

A. There is a real and effective need for a national dialogue among all the forces that make up the country.

B. There should be a broad dialogue, maintaining the country's interests above the interests of a party.

C. The dialogue should develop into a search for the establishment of a de jure state in order to work toward a state of participatory and pluralist democracy.

D. This dialogue should be held under the coordination of the promoter of the dialogue and peace, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo.

Negative Aspects

A. It is bad that this dialogue has not been promoted by the National Reconstruction Government junta which should have the country's moral and legal authority and which can turn into reality the results of the dialogue.

2. It is bad that the parties and labor confederations that make up the FPR continue to be left out and manipulated as they were on 19 July, 23 August, 1 May and other important dates. Those organizations only blindly follow the Sandinist Front. They have been left out as the previous regime left out the group of conservatives that was represented by Paguaga Irias [leader of the "traditionalist" faction of the Conservative Party] when the dialogue between the Broad Opposition Front and the Nationalist Liberal Party was held since Paguaga did not represent anything or anyone.

C. It is bad that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] does not want to accept Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo as coordinator. The FSLN has resorted to political evaluations when we all know that the archbishop has been the main promoter of the national dialogue as a way to find social peace and that he has never sought or aspired to be minister of culture, foreign affairs or social welfare or to be adviser of the youth of a party since he has a much more important post which is to exercise the ministry of the priesthood.

D. It is bad that the democratic parties do not understand that there can be no real dialogue while all the forces of the country are not valued or taken into consideration and when there is no participation of an impartial sector such as the bishops' conference which would attest to the results and promote their implementation.

When the people began to ask questions about the national dialogue, the FSLN called on the people to sign the letter of national dignity and sovereignty.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HAILS MITTERRAND VICTORY

PA120357 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] I think Francois Mitterrand's victory with the support of the entire left, including the Communist Party, is the victory of the forces of peace, social progress, detente and peaceful coexistence, Eligio Alvarez, Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry public relations officer, has reported:

[Begin recording] It is the defeat of the reactionary, throwback forces of all those hawkish and warmongering trends which now seem to prevail in a certain nation, specifically the one under the Reagan administration.

Well, as a member of the Socialist Party which won power in France yesterday, I think Mitterrand's victory strengthens the Socialist International in its effort to try to find a political solution as soon as possible not only to the Salvadoran issue but to all the other problems in Central America and the Caribbean. Mitterrand will have to contribute not just to solving the Salvadoran problem but also to defending as much as possible the Nicaraguan people's revolution or cause. [end recording]

Arce on Mitterrand Visit

PA110035 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano announced at noon that French President-elect Francois Mitterrand had previously said he would visit Managua 24 June. Now that he has been elected president of France, we don't know if he will make the visit, Commander Arce Castano said.

The object of Francois Mitterrand's trip was to obtain firsthand knowledge of the revolutionary process as member of the committee in defense of the Nicaraguan revolution. In any case, he will be alert for the information that we receive from Paris, the coordinator of the Political Committee of the Sandinist Front said. If his trip is confirmed, he will be given a welcome as befits his position as president, Commander Arce Castano added.

HAVANA HITS GUATEMALAN REPRESSION, U.S. POLICY

PA081316 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 May 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The police of the repressive Guatemalan regime have admitted that at least 30 people were killed in various parts of the country on 1 May, International Labor Day. These new crimes are added to the more than 70,000 committed in the past 26 years by the army, the police and the paramilitary bands which act with impunity in this Central American Country of a little over 100,000 square km.

A long time before the world labor celebration began, the dictatorship put all its army units and police on alert. The security forces, a communique by the regime noted, are ready and prepared and they will be in complete control of the whole country. There will be no popular celebration on 1 May in Guatemala, the official document concluded.

However, despite the imposing measures adopted by the bloodthirsty Guatemalan dictatorship, groups of workers and students rushed out into the streets that day to stage demonstrations repudiating the regime and demanding a halt to repression of the people. By the same token, the guerrilla organizations intensified their activities against the army and paramilitary bands and destroyed many military installations and business establishments of the national oligarchy.

The chief rebel actions were taken in the capital and in the northern departments of Quiche and Peten. In Guatemala City the insurgents set fire to a Chevron gasoline storage area while other groups occupied Radio Internacional and aired a 1 May message to the people.

Such actions are saying once again that the pro-imperialist tyranny, which has persecuted, tortured, killed and massacred the best elements of the Guatemalan people, can no longer act freely without immediately triggering the strong and firm reply of the people's organizations, which for many years have been waging a fierce struggle against their oppressors.

That is why the U.S. Government, the main enemy of the peoples of the world, has substantially intensified its economic, political and military support for the bosses in power in Guatemala and why it is taking actions all over Central America to frustrate the revolutionary processes underway in the area, especially in El Salvador, and to defeat the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua through hunger.

In this sense, John Bushnell, acting U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S. Government will increase its military aid to Guatemala, mainly helicopter gunships and automatic weapons. Bushnell claimed that the aid increase will be due to the fact that guerrilla warfare in Guatemala is showing the same intensity as guerrilla warfare in El Salvador a year ago.

Aware that the enemy is still powerful and that the united and concerted action of the revolutionary forces is the key tool of the people's struggle, Guatemala's guerrilla organizations are undertaking a process of affirmation and unity among their ranks and the blows they deal to the dictatorship throughout the country increasein number and sharpness every day. Convinced that nothing and no one will be able to stop the people's final victory, that struggle to death against oppression and neocolonial domination by imperialism in Guatemala is being led by the People's Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed People's Organization, the 31 January People's Front and the Guatemalan Labor Party.

RODRIGUEZ LECTURES ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

FL082303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] In Havana, today, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, gave a lecture on the international political situation. The lecture was part of the program of activities of the Economic Management Institute of Higher Education, where the fifth training seminar for national leaders of higher education has been meeting since 4 May.

Carlos Rafael noted that the more recent development of the international policy has confirmed the validity of the documents and ideas taken up by Second PCC Congress on this topic. He referred to the worsening of tensions on the planet, provoked by the ultrarightist groups of the U.S. Government headed by Ronald Reagan, which threatens the peoples' peace.

In his lecture, Carlos Rafael examined the Reagan regime's warmongering policy toward the socialist camp, especially the Soviet Union and Cuba, as well as the economic, political and moral crisis being endured by the U.S. society. Carlos Rafael added that the policy of the more ultrareactionary groups governing that country has not had the results awaited by Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

FAR COMMEMORATES SOVIET VICTORY OVER FASCISM

FL080159 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The main event of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--commemorating the 36th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism was held this afternoon at the FAR House's Universal Hall. The event was chaired by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the FAR and alternate member of the PCC Politburo; Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, FAR Ministry principal military adviser, and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov.

Speaking at the ceremony were Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, deputy FAR minister and chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense, DAAFAR, troops; and Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov.

Tribute to Soviet Soldier

FL091854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Cubans and Soviets today placed floral wreaths at the mausoleum of the Soviet internationalist soldier in Havana on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism.

Present at the solemn ceremony in honor of the sons of Lenin's fatherland were Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, chief of the western army, and Col Armando Saucedo Yero, first deputy chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, FAR, Central Political Directorate, both members of the PCC Central Committee. USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov; Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, FAR Ministry principal military adviser; and 1st Rank Capt Gennadiy Mikhaylov, military, naval and air attache of the USSR Embassy in Cuba as well as other FAR officers, ambassadors from socialist countries, military attaches, technicians and their families were also present at the solemn ceremony in honor of the fallen Soviet brothers.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK RECEPTION--Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, last night attended the reception hosted by Milos Vojta, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Cuba, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of his country by the Soviet Army. [Text][Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 81 FL]

DOMINICA

PARLIAMENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY IN COUNTRY

FL112245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2234 GMT 11 May 81

[By Peter Richards]

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 11 May (CANA)--The Dominica Parliament today extended a near 3-month-old state of emergency with government saying it was necessary to give the police more latitude to carry out their duties. The request for an extension was tabled in a resolution by prime minister and minister of security, Eugenia Charles.

The emergency was imposed on 13 February, one day after a group of armed men kidnapped prominent farmer Ted Honychurch at his home 6 miles south of here following a shootout with police in which two of the group died.

Miss Charles said today that the emergency "is necessary for the police to have more latitude to bring the situation under control in the manner we want the country to be brought forward."

"There are some people who think that the kidnapping of farmer Honychurch was the reason behind the emergency. It is the culmination of the harrassment of people here," the prime minister added.

The extension was carried in the House by a 17-vote majority. Most of the opposition members were not present during the vote.

GRENADA

BRIEFS

CUBAN ASSISTANCE--St Georges, Grenada, 8 May (CANA)--Grenada is receiving assistance from Cuba in the construction of an asphalt plant here, according to a Government Information Service (GIS) release. GIS said that the plant is expected to be operational by next month and would be used to provide asphalt for work at the island's international airport at Point Saline. Cuba has already pledged substantial sums for the airport which is expected to cost 71 million dollars (US). The airport is expected to be put into limited use before yearend. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 8 May 81 FL]

KOREAN VISITORS--St Georges, Grenada, 8 May (CANA)--A four-man delegation from North Korea has arrived in Grenada for talks with government officials on culture and trade. The delegation is headed by North Korean vice-director of the Cultural Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kim Duil. The team has already held discussions with the junior minister of youth affairs, Leon Cornwall, and secretary for culture, Christopher de Riggs. The delegation leaves here on Tuesday. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2153 GMT 8 May 81 FL]

ST LUCIA

CENAC WARNS DISSENTERS; ODLUM FORMS NEW PARTY

FL111557 Bridgetown CANA in English 1533 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, 11 May (CANA)--St Lucia's new Prime Minister Winston Cenac in a radio-TV broadcast last night threatened to get tough with dissenters who threaten the safety and security of the public.

Government will not stand idly by and could suspend all political marches, said Mr Cenac, the country's third prime minister in less than 3 years as he reacted to last Friday's outbreak of disorder in Castries.

During the disturbances which followed a demonstration of the opposition United Workers Party (UWP) at least 10 persons were injured when police and demonstrators clashed in the capital city. Police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators who broke through a cordon of ropes around government hadquarters. The demonstrators retaliated by throwing stones and other missiles at police. They also smashed show windows of business places on the outskirts of the city as those in the main shopping area had been boarded up earlier in the day.

The angry demonstrators supported a march by the UWP which is demanding that the Saint Lucia Labor Party government dissolve parliament and call fresh elections to properly resolve an internal leadership squabble that has stymied the efficient functioning of the near 2 year old government.

Mr Cenac told the nation that according to a law a public march or procession should follow the route laid out by the police. He said that his government, being a democratic one, did not wish to interfere with the rights of anyone, but said that "government could not turn a blind eye to acts which interfere with the safety and security of the police. This government is resolved to take all necessary measures to protect the persons and property of everyone," he asserted adding, "such measures will be taken whenever and wherever necessary."

The prime minister said that the measures can include the temporary suspension of all political marches. He stressed "the commercial life of the country cannot be jeopardized as in that event all will suffer--and the poor most of all." Mr Cenac said that an earlier appeal for tranquility made during his first radio-TV address as prime minister had apparently been ignored by certain persons who thrive on disquiet and seem bent on causing disorder as a means of achieving their own ends.

"Disagreement is one thing, but causing disquiet because of disagreement is another matter, which bears a different stamp and which calls for the condemnation of all," Mr Cenac said. He added that in many ways greater harm and damage was not done, owing to the efficient handling of the situation by the police.

The prime minister stressed that his was a democratic government duly elected by the police to work in their interest. [as received] "It can best do so in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility and with the support of all."

On the question of further demonstrations as part of his party's efforts to bring down the government, leader of opposition and UWP head John Compton said that he would have to assess the situation. He said this was necessary "because we are not one that will take any action which will result in political violence, and if we know that a peaceful march can be converted by certain elements into disorder then we are not prepared to associate our selves with anything of that sort." Mr Compton called last Friday's disturbances an act of terror and intimidation organized by "certain elements within the government party."

Former Foreign Affairs Minister George Odlum who is preparing to launch his own Progressive Labor Party described the violence as an initiative coming from the streets which brought into question the legitimacy of the government. Mr Odlum, who was away from the island during the disturbances, said that it showed that a large cross section of the public feel that the Cenac government is not entitled or equipped to govern.

"It is difficult to find many people in Saint Lucia who feel that the government should go on governing, and what you see on the streets is an expression of this feeling, he said. "We propose to continue with meetings and marches to show the level of public hostility to the government." Mr Odlum's People Progressive Party was due to be launched yesterday but this has now been postponed to Sunday next. The delay, Mr Odlum said, was because the draft constitution of the party had not been circulated in time to get reactions from constituency groups. Mr Odlum said that his party had already identified 13 to 14 candidates in preparation for general elections.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERS ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET

PA110435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0320 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 10 May (EFE)--George Chambers, after his confirmation as prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago by the convention of his party, the Peoples National Movement [PNM], announced this weekend the appointment of his new cabinet.

Chambers, who succeeded Eric Williams as prime minister after 25 years in power, also announced that the government was dropping two costly projects initiated by the late Eric Williams which had caused a national polemic.

These are the race track, the cost of which would have been some $100 million, and a housing construction complex valued at another $100 million. These will now wait for a government commission to determine their feasibility. The commission will be headed by William Demas, president of the Caribbean Development Bank.

Among the changes announced by the prime minister in his cabinet is that of Mervyn de Souza, who was transferred from Caribbean community affairs to the Public Works Transport and Communications Ministry.

John Donalson becomes Caribbean community affairs minister, in addition to external affairs and national security minister. Kamaluddin Mohammed, who was health and local government minister, has lost the latter responsibilities which will now be taken up by Lewis Phillips, who was housing minister.

Marilyn Gordon, who was minister in the Finance Ministry, will now occupy the Information and Communications Ministry.

Chambers decided to make the energy and energy-based industries minister more effective by relieving Errol Mahabir of the responsibilities he has had in the Finance Ministry.

The prime minister, who during Eric Williams' administration had headed the Industry and Commerce Ministries, has now left both ministries in the hands of Patrick Manning, who had headed the Information Ministry up to now.

Carlton Alert, who had been minister of the office of the chief of government, will now head the Housing Ministry.

Chambers said before the 2,000 delegates of his party, who acclaimed him at the convention in which he was elected prime minister, that his purpose is to obtain Caribbean integration.

His election as political leader of the PNM comes 6 weeks after the death of Eric Williams on 29 March.

The changes in the cabinet came as a surprise and are considered a step by the new leader to win the general elections which will be held before 24 September.

There is the impression that the new government will try to delay the elections for 3 months, as allowed by the constitution.